THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 5. CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the appointment of Native Engineers to the Road Cess Committees has been defeated in the recent appointment made in Hooghly. An officer holding the rank of an Executive Engineer has been appointed by the Road Cess Committee on the ground of economy, inasmuchas one of the rules of Government requires that all estimates of Road Cess works should be examined and passed by an executive engineer. As the double examination will involve a double charge, the Hooghly Committee have appointed an Executive Engineer. If the Government wishes to give fair play to its Resolution, it ought to rescind the rule referred to.

THE FOLLOWING official changes are announced by the *Pioneer*: Mr. Chapman succeeds Sir E. C. Bayley as member of the Supreme Council, Mr. Bernard succeeds Mr. Chapman as Financial Secretary, Mr. Howell goes to the Central Provinces as a Commissioner, and S. C. Bayley succeeds him as Home Secretary, Mr. Saunders, Chief Commissioner retires, and Mr. Aitchison succeeds him, and Mr. Lyall succeeds Mr. Aitchison as Foreign Secretary.

A REMARKABLE judgment has been recorded by Mr. Justice Kemp in a murder case referred to the High Court by Mr. Grant, Sessions Judge of Hooghly. We make the following extract from it:

"We observe in this case that before the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the prisoner, Chinibash Ghose, was subjected to a very searching cross-examination.

Now, under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the case, examine the accused personally, but it has been held by the Madras High Court Vol. I, page 199, that the Sessions Court is not competent to subject the accused to severe cross-examination, and that the discretion given by the law is not to be used for the purpose of driving the accused to make statements criminating himself, and that it can only properly be used for the purpose of ascertaining from the accused how he is able to meet the facts standing in evidence against him, so that these facts should not stand against him unexplained. Now, as already stated, although there is no doubt that the Sessions Judge was competant, under the provisions of the abovementioned Section, to examine the accused, we think that he has gone far beyond the powers vested in him under Section 250. In this particular case, the examination of the prisoner extends over several pages, and as already stated, he was cross-examined in a most severe manner, before the case for the prosecution was even opened. The charge of the Judge to the Jury is open to several objections,—in the 1st place, it is not so much the charge of a Judge who is summing up the evidence and leaving the weight of that evidence to the Jury to judge of, but it is more like the summing up of an advocate on the part of the prosecution. Every point is taken against the prisoner, and many points in his favor are omitted. It is true that some points in his favor are alluded to by the Judge, but he alludes to those points more for the purpose of immediately neutralising their effect by placing his own views on them before the Jury, instead of leaving the points in favor of the prisoner to the consideration of the Jury."

The prisoner was accordingly acquitted. We hope the above remarks will be appreciated in the proper quarter.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Mr. Haggard, Joint Magistrate of Serampore, has again caught it. It would appear that a person named Sreenath Sen was fined by Mr. Haggard for keeping his grounds in an unwholesome state, though the defendant had pleaded that he was not in actual possession as the property had been sublet by him. The matter was carried before the High Court, which has recorded the following judgment:

It appears to us that when Sreenath Sen had sublet the property to others and coolies had been placed on the land by his sub-tenants, he could not have interfered and gone upon the land to restrain the subtenants from occupying or using it in any particular way, or to remove the coolies from the land if they refused to do what he desired. If he had no authority to do so we think that he was not in such possession or management of the property as is contemplated in this Section of the code.

Therefore, the order is bad in law, and the subsequent order under Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code is also of necessity bad and must be set aside.

The fine, if paid, must be refunded.

Mr. Haggard was impulsive in his judgment.

THE STUDENTS of the Pesth University have opened a subscription list to present Osman Pasha with a silver laurel wreath, bearing the inscription: "From the *true* Hungarians to the hero of Plevna, Osman Nuri Pasha."

IN REVIEWING major Evans Bell's Life of Mr. John Dickinson, which we noticed a few weeks back, the *London Athenæum* says:

"He, perhaps, knew more of the secret motives and aspirations of the princes of India, and of the intrigues of the native durbars, than any other Englishman of his generation. It would be difficult to estimate too highly the value of Mr. Dickinson's services to Indian reform—services which, when rendered unselfishly by an independent and high-minded man such as Mr. Dickinson was, will always be appreciated by Englishmen, although from their very nature there never can be any public recognition of them."

India ought not to let his name willingly die.

TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received a letter from Jessore, containing the proceedings of a meeting held there for the purpose of doing honor to Mr. Munro. We give the proceedings below:

"Having regard to the numerous benefits which the people enjoyed during the administration of the District by Mr. Munro, it was resolved at the meeting":—

1st. That for the purpose of perpetuating his memory, subscriptions be raised to meet the cost of a portrait of Mr. Munro.

2nd. That a Select Committee be formed consisting of the following gentlemen for drawing up a farewell address to Mr. Munro and also for obtaining the necessary permission of the Local Government for the presenting of the said address and for having his portrait hung up in a conspicuous place of the station.

1. Babu Kadershwar Roy.
2. " Peary Mohun Guho.
3. " Kali Prosunno Sircar.

3rd. That Babus' Dakhina Prosad Bose and Shoshi Bhooshan Bose be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

4th. That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Sub-Divisional Officers of the District, with a request to raise subscriptions for the above purpose

THE TIMES OF INDIA makes the following remarks upon the exaction of two years' rents in one year by Government from the ryots in Bombay:

"We do not in these matters trouble ourselves with sentiment, but we are ready to maintain that it is false finance to ruin tax-payers in order to get your taxes all paid in times of quite exceptional pressure. We take due note of the fact that the Secretary of State, like the Government of India asserts that the revenue officers of the Bombay Presidency have accomplished this feat "without harshness or undue pressure." If this phrase were slightly modified we could accept it as expressing not only the opinion of Lord Salisbury, but the exact state of the case. The revenue has no doubt been collected without conscious harshness on the part of the revenue officers. But that the pressure on the ryots in numbers of cases was, not very severe, even those who consider that it was not undue could scarcely venture to assert if they reflected upon the fact that even in ordinary years the assessment is regarded as much too high. The Bombay Government itself actually proposed to lower it, and would have done so but for the veto of the Government of India. We have not yet forgotten that there were only three or four years ago riots in the Deccan, and that there was a Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of those riots, and that the Commissioners published a very valuable report setting forth the extreme poverty of the cultivators. That was before the famine came to turn chronic and growing poverty into indigence. Whether it is wise to collect nearly the whole of the revenue from these unfortunates in a year of famine we take leave to doubt."

The Government may yet relieve the poor ryots by extending the time for the payment of this year's rent.

THE ICE trade in the United States is yearly increasing, and has already reached large proportions, the capital invested reaching something like £6,000,000, 5,000,000 tons being annually cut for the United States consumption alone.

IT IS stated that the equestrian statue of Lord Canning is being brought out by the P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, due at Calcutta on the 4th February.

THE TIMES OF INDIA makes the following remarks on the Arms Bill:

If the Government can make out a fair case for the necessity of new and stringent Indian Arms Act, they would necessarily have the hearty support of all the Europeans in the country and of all but the turbulent section of the native community. As it is, they have vouchsafed to tell us next to nothing, and the Bills appears to have been drawn up in an unnecessary scare, during which all sense of moderation and proportion has been utterly lost. If the Bill, as it is drafted, should pass into law, the new Indian Arms Act will press very much harder upon English sportsmen than upon the most disaffected tribes on our frontier ranges. For the first will be subject to its clauses, and the second will manage to evade them.

But what about the inoffensive native, who wants a gun or two to protect himself from the attacks of wild beasts or high-way robbers?

DURING the year 1875, 426 slaves were liberated by the English vessels cruising off the East Coast of Africa, and in 1876, 634. Most of these were given into the charge of the Church Missionary Society at Mombasa; others to the University Mission at Zanzibar.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

ONE OF the indirect results of the present war, and of the blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea, is the difficulty in which wood engravers find themselves to obtain a sufficient supply of material for their work. The great bulk of the boxwood, which is the only description used for engraving purposes, comes from the south-eastern shores of the Black Sea, and is shipped from Soukhoum Kaleh, Batoum, and Erzeroum. Although the last-named place is still Turkish in name, its business, in aught save *materiel* of war, has dwindled down to a vanishing point; and should the failure of further supplies continue, engravers and publishers of illustrated periodicals will have to seek some substitute for the chief staple of their industry.

THE FRENCH STATISTICAL SOCIETY publishes some curious statistics concerning the Popes, which may not be without interest at the present time. Pius IX. is the 252nd Pope. Of these, 15 were French, 13 Greeks, 8 Syrians, 6 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 Africans, 2 Savoisiens, 2 Dalmatians; England, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, and Canadia furnishing one each; Italy provided the rest. Since 1523 all the Popes have been selected from Italian Cardinals.

THE MYSTERY of collecting old postage stamps is solved. The London Correspondent of the *Times of India* says that they are sold by thousands to decorate the white washed walls of Japanese houses in fanciful devices. The stamps have to be cut out and tied up in packets of a hundred each. A lady writes to say that she made up 27,000 of these packets last June—in other words, 2,700,000 stamps—and from the proceeds was able to get two poor girls into a blind asylum.

EVERY WEEK seems to discover fresh uses for the telephone in England. The *Times*, we are told by a London correspondent, has asked leave to place a telephone apparatus in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons, and all the other papers are going to follow suit.

EVEN THE PIONEER objects to the increase of the land tax in Northern India:

"The objections to a new land cess were stated plainly enough in 1871 by Sir William Muir. They are, first, the risk of trenching upon the necessary margin of the agricultural profit; next, the introduction of an element insecurity unsetting the settlements; and, lastly, the strong temptation to repeat additions to a cess which affords so convenient a mode of meeting increasing charges. The last phrase has proved prophetic; and we can now only wonder where the additions will cease. Decentralisation may be the reason one year, famine the next; but the result is always the same, and because an income tax is objectionable, and other taxes require thinking over, the weight of every new demand falling in disproportionate measure upon the most backward section of the Indian community, and the least remunerative of Indian industries.

And yet Lord Salisbury says that frugality is the best remedy for the famine. How can the poor people save when they have nothing to save?

AS FAR as American poets are concerned, longevity seems to go hand in hand with the fanciful muse. William Cullen Bryant, who astonished the world with his Thanitopsis at eighteen, has seen his eightieth birth-day. It has been about ten months since Mr. Longfellow reached the allotted limit of three score years and ten, and on the seventeenth day of the last month, Whittier, a poet more peculiarly American than any of his peers, scored his seventieth birth-day.

THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE APPROXIMATE decrease in numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 29th, was 11,000, now remaining 330,000. Prices still incline to rise slightly.

IN PART OF THE Collectorate of Cuddapah, a blight or black dust, somewhat similar to the smut on wheat, has been observed on the Cholam. Dr. King, of the Botanical Gardens, Howrah, who has made blight a subject of special study, is of opinion that smutty grain if used for seed is likely largely to propagate the disease; consequently Mr. Weekes, C.S.,

has suggested to Government that all possible means should be taken to warn the ryots not to use this infected grain for seed.

A DISTURBANCE which occurred the other day at Aureli Kathiawar (Gaikwar's dominions) among some of the sowars of the "Hozurat Paga" a favoured troop of the Gaikwar's Irregular Horse was promptly and effectually suppressed under the orders of Sir Madhava Rao's *locum tenens*, the Kazi Shahab-ud-din. The Gaikwar's minister promptly sent orders that the mutinous troopers should be arrested by a detachment of a Dhari regiment, and the order was well carried out, though at first serious resistance was threatened. The fifty men have been placed in Jail, partly at Aureli, partly at Dwarka pending their trial.

ABOUT three lakhs of rupees we learn were distributed for the relief of the famine-stricken population of Tanjore, and the whole brunt of the work fell upon Mr. Shashia Shastri, the late esteemed minister of Travancore.

WE LEARN from a Bograh correspondent that a society has been established there under the designation of the Bograh Bharat Suva Sadhini Sabha for the purpose of promoting social improvement such as widow marriage, female education, the discouragement of Koolin polygamy, and the prohibition of baby-marriage.

THE SUB-DIVISIONAL STATION of Choadanga in the Nuddea District, a correspondent says, suffers great inconvenience and hardship from want of a pucca commodious building for its dispensary and a school capable of educating boys up to the entrance standard. A public meeting was lately called at which it was determined to raise a sum of Rs. 9,000 partly by holding a mela or exhibition of agricultural produce. We are requested to draw attention of the charitably-disposed to this movement.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of our remarks on the Krishnaghur College in connection with the results of the last First Arts Examination. He admits that the boys did not do very well in the Littlego, but he says that that was the fault of the boys and not of the professors. He bears a glowing testimony to the ability and devotion of Mr. Rowe the Principal and his assistants. We are glad to learn that the results of the B. A. Examination fully counterbalance those of the First Arts. Five out of eight candidates sent up for the B. A. degree have passed.

THE FOLLOWING precious lines were slipped into our carriage as we passed the Atrai Bridge on our return journey from Saidpore on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway :

How art life oh! Lord to thee we pray,
Bless thy servants of this N. B. S. Ray.
Oh! Bless our dear Engineer-in-Chief,
Fed he many never in grief.
Bless kind Vigors, so the Engineers all.
Bless poor Chambers labored with all.
Bless our best Engineer on building,
Finished Barsia and Atrai testing,
Bless His Honor oh! bless us to welcome him,
Friend to all Bengal for thou dwellest on him.

WE HAVE received the following list of zemindars present at Saidpore on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Bengal Railway :

Dinagepore.—Maharaj Kumar Girija Nath Roy Bahadoors Roy Radha Gobinda Ray Shaheb Bahadoor, Baboo Budhinath Chowdhuri, Munshi Majahak Choudhary, Moulvi Mahamad Ali Khan, Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy, Moonshi Mahamad Taki, and Baboo Gopi Bindde Das, agent of Roy Dhanpat Singh Bahadoor.
Rungpore.—Baboos Ramani Mahan Chowdhury Rai Bahadoor, Gobinda Lal Rai, Janaki Ballabha Sen, Ananga Mohan Choudhury, Bhulangis Sanayasi, Mohesh Chandra Rai Choudhury, Munshi Amiruddin Mahomed, Baboo Nabadip Chandra Shaha, Gobind Nath Rai Choudhury, Shama Charan Rai, Naib of Moharani Sarnamayi, Rama Nath Nogi.

FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the claims of Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty of the Hooghly Collegiate School, which have been repeatedly passed over, and says that they may be rewarded in connection with some openings in the Rajshahye College. We take this opportunity to bring to notice again the claims of another highly deserving officer, Babu Krishnachunder Roy of the Hare School, a gentleman of great attainments and great modesty. If he had known the art of "cultivation," his merits would have by this time secured him a high rank in the subordinate educational service.

WE HAVE received a pamphlet entitled "the Russian Times on the political Situation" being a translation of certain articles from the St. Petersburgh *Golos* of the 21st November to 3rd December 1877, by Lieutenant Captain W. E. Gowan, Bengal Infantry. The articles are very interesting, and give the Russian view of the "situation."

THE NEW RULES for the Law Reports record a triumph of the High Courts over the Legislative Department. We give the revised rule no 8: "If the Court of the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court, or any division or judge thereof, shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, such case shall be reported and published." So the Legislative Department will have no discretion in the matter.

THERE IS a prospect of an early conclusion of the Jowaki war. The *Pioneer's* correspondent gives an interesting account of an interview of the leaders of the Jowakis with Sir Richard Pollock. Bhaburi their chief leader said :

The tribe had all along recognised that it would be useless trying to fight against the Government; but having heard that we intended to demand terms from them which it would be impossible for them to submit to with honour, they had resolved on holding out to the last rather than come in and be forced to reject conditions which they felt it would be impossible to comply with. That now reduced to extremities, their villages burnt, their towers destroyed, the great bulk of their cattle lost from cold and exposure, their children dying by hundreds before their eyes, and themselves driven from corner to corner, until they had no place left in their own country for them to take refuge in, they had at last been forced to come in and render their submission to Government. That the terms they had just heard read out to them appeared to them very severe—so severe that, in their present condition, he feared that they would find themselves unable to comply with them; but that nevertheless, he would return to his people and see if any arrangements could be made to meet them.

His last words to the Commissioner were spoken aside:—"You are an old man like me; throw a veil, if you can, over our shame!"

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thus condemns the new license tax: "No measure that could be devised is better calculated to intensify the bad feeling with which the official class in this country is already unfortunately regarded than a scheme of taxation which, by leaving their salaries untouched, helps to confirm the opinion held by Mr. Bright, that Anglo-Indian officials care for nothing but place, pay, and pensions."

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Legislative Council, the Select Committee's report on the Treasure Trove Bill was presented. The Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North Western Provinces and Oudh was introduced, and referred to a Select Committee. Select Committees' reports on the Seamen's Wages Bill, and on the several taxation Bills before the Council, were also presented. Mr. Morgan was added to the Select Committee on the Stamp and Court Fees Bill.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the proceedings of a meeting of the Mahomedan Literary Society held at the Hall of the Madrassa College on the 21st January, Prince Mahomed Ruheemoodeen presiding. The meeting recorded a resolution expressive of its regret at the death of the venerable President of the Society Kazee Abdool Bares and elected Prince Ruheemoodeen Hyder as Vice-President. It also elected, Moulvie Rueesooddeen Ahmed, Barrister-at-law a member of the Committee of management in the room of Meer Ushruf Ali deceased. After this business of the meeting the Very Rev. Father Lafont delivered his lecture on Magnetism which was interpreted in Urdoo by the Secretary.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has come to Calcutta on State business. He is a guest of the Lieutenant Governor. He leaves on Wednesday next.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting was held in Madras to vote thanks to the English people for their splendid charity for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine. The Duke of Buckingham presided. His Grace in responding to a vote of thanks to himself said that the reward for his services was the sight of those who had been saved. He held that the highest duty the Governor of the Presidency had to perform was looking to the safety and welfare of the people under his charge. That had hitherto been his object and would be so as long as he remained in Madras.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Bengalee* has the following about the late Miss Toru Dutt :

"We have heard in England of what Miss Toru Dutt accomplished, of her too early death, and of her having left behind her works in English, French and Bengalee. She was a remarkable example of what native ability can accomplish in opposition to prejudice and bigotry. It is to be hoped that her original works of fiction in the form of a diary in French, will be published and also her English translation of *La Femme dans L Inde antique.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council directs that officers in the service of Government who may desire to solicit Government patronage, other than that of the Local Government, for literary or other works, shall apply to the Government of India, and not to the Secretary of State.

MR. PRINSEP's appointment to the High Court is *Gazetted.*

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THE JEYPORE POCKET DIRECTORY is a useful little pamphlet. It contains much that is worth knowing about Jeypore.

THE TRAVANCORE ALMANAC is a model in its way. Its plan was we believe settled by Mr. Sashia Sastri, late Minister of Travancore, which we are glad to see is not only kept up but improved in the present publication. It contains good deal of general information about Travancore. It is a State publication.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 26th January. It is currently reported that the Duke of Buckingham succeeds the Earl of Carnarvon in the Cabinet. Lord Derby will retain office; the provisional withdrawal of his resignation is understood to depend upon whether the Government will press the vote for the extra six millions requiring on account of the naval and military preparations. At yesterday's sitting of the Commons, there was a debate on the Indian budget, during which Lord George Hamilton spoke in defence of Sir John Strachey's proposals, and deprecated their discussion at present as premature. Major-General Thesiger has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces at the Cape.

Constantinople 26th January. The Porte is ignorant of any armistice having been signed. The conditions of peace demanded by Russia have been confidentially communicated to the Turkish Parliament, but otherwise they have not been revealed. The Russian Head-quarters, with the Turkish Commissioners, Server and Namyk Pashas, have left Kezanlik, and continue advancing.

Athens, 26th January.—Demonstrations in favor of war with Turkey continue to be made here. It is asserted that the Greek Ministry intend hostilities, should the Chamber of Deputies consent to the step.

London, 27th January.—The British Mediterranean Squadron has entered the Dardanelles, but will withdraw directly to Besika Bay, where it remains till further orders.

28th.—The French Mediterranean Squadron and the Italian Squadron have been despatched to the Levant, to protect the interests of their respective countries.

28th.—An engagement has taken place midway between Dermotica about twenty miles to the South of Adrianople and Lord Derby retains office in consequence of the fleet withdrawing from the Dardanelles and on the representations of his colleagues. An Armistice has not yet been concluded.

28th.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in bringing forward his motion for a supplementary vote for the Army and Navy Estimates, laid before the House the conditions of peace required by Russia, which, though unofficial, were, he said, authentic; they are that the whole Bulgarian nation shall form an autonomous tributary principality under a Christian ruler, who, it is rumoured, will be appointed by Russia, and that the principalities of Roumania Montenegro, and Servia obtain their independence, together with enlarged frontiers. As regards Bosnia and Herzegovina they are to have administrative autonomy, whilst numerous reforms are set down for other Christian provinces. It is not yet arranged whether the indemnity is to be a pecuniary one or whether it will be exacted by cession of territory, or otherwise. Ulterior agreement is to be made for the protection of Russian interests in the Straits of Dardanelles. Sir Stafford Northcote said these conditions would destroy the keystone of south-east Europe, and moreover would affect European and British interests. A separate treaty between Russia and Turkey was inadmissible, and an European conference was required. Austria agrees with England, but possibly Russia would be paramount at such a conference. The extra six millions, he said, were required as a vote of confidence in the Government, and as a means of giving England suitable prestige at the conference. Order for the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles had been rescinded, because Russia and Turkey were both agreed that the question of the passage of the Straits should be referred to a conference. The House approved of an adjournment of debate until Thursday. Latest advices state that the Russians are advancing towards Constantinople.

29th.—The Russian troops have arrived before Tchorlu about 50 miles from Constantinople and on the line of Railway. The Town has been evacuated by the population. The Russian head-quarters have been transferred to Adrianople; the Russians are marching against Gumurdjina situated near the shores of the Gulf of Lagos.

30th.—The Garter, left vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ailesbury, has been offered to Lord Beaconsfield, who has declined to accept it. In the Commons last night, the leaders of the Liberal party announced their intention of bringing forward an amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, refusing to grant extra supplies. There is a great mortality at Erzeroum in consequence of the prevalence of typhus fever.

30th.—A coolness has arisen between Austria and Russia. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question in the Commons, said he doubted if a strict alliance existed between the three Empires.

31st.—A despatch from Mr. Layard, dated 29th, states that the Porte instructed the Commissioners on the 23rd to accept the peace conditions. No reply has been received, notwithstanding repeated enquiries, and the telegraph to Kezanlik being open.

31st.—The Russians have occupied Osmanbazar, Rasgrad, and Kirkilisseh. The Turks are retreating to the fortresses.

31st.—IN the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that communication was now interrupted between Gallipoli and Constantinople. Mr. Foster moved that the Commons reject Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for an extra grant of six millions, on account of naval and military preparations. Mr. Cross said that the object of the British Government was to obtain a lasting peace, and that, as the Russians continued advancing on Constantinople, the Government intended persevering in their demand for extra supplies, which he said were not necessarily for warlike purposes; but England must be heard in the final settlement between Russia and Turkey, and must be backed by the present estimate. Commons approved. Adjournment of debate until to-morrow.

Constantinople, 1st February.—The Russian army is steadily advancing on Constantinople in three columns.

St. Petersburg, 1st February.—Prince Gortschakoff has suppressed an article of peace conditions which relates to the passage of Dardanelles by Russian ships agreeing to refer the same to the European powers for decision.

London, February, 2 Midnight (?)—The *Times* has received a telegram stating that the Greek Chamber of Deputies have approved the resolution of confidence in the Government, empowering war measures, which is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, has accepted Lord Carnarvon's seat in the Cabinet. In the House of Commons to-night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to a question, said that the Turkish Ambassador in London had received a

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telegram from the Porte stating that the general bases of the Armistice and Peace were to be signed on the 31st January at Adrianople.

2nd. 3-35 *a. m.*—The Commons resumed the debate on Supplies. Messrs. Goschen and Lowe spoke in support of a liberal amendment to Sir Northcote's motion. Sir Hicks Beach spoke in warm defence of the extra grant of six millions. The debate will be resumed on Monday.

Athens February 2. 12,000 Greek Troops have been ordered to cross the Turko-Grecian frontier to-morrow morning. The Greeks intend to occupy Epirus, Macedonia and Thessaly for the purpose of maintaining order and preventing the massacre of the Christians of those provinces. The Greek Chamber voted ten millions drachms for war purposes.

London, 2nd February.—Russia has agreed to Austria's proposal for a European conference to settle the European questions arrising from the war. The bases of the Russian peace conditions have been signed.

Constantinople, 3rd February.—Advices have been received that the Russian attack on Batoum has been repulsed. The preliminary protocol of the armistice has been signed, and hostilities are suspended.

IN ANOTHER column we publish an advertisement of Dr. Haase the Oculist. The reader will find in it the programme of his tour. We hope he will meet with the desired success.

HIS GRACE the Governor of Madras has empowered the Collectors of Districts to dispense with the extra establishments (those belonging to the Public Works Department only excepted) employed in connection with famine relief duties in their districts and under their orders, without further reference to Government.

FROM several districts in Madras reports have been sent in to Government of much injury done to the crops by the ravages of locusts and kindred insects. The crops chiefly attacked seem to have been ragi and barige when just appearing above ground; and the partiality of the destruction is very remarkable. In some cases one field has been severely damaged while another close to it has escaped intact. The locusts seem to have come in large numbers since the end of November, and to have travelled into Cuddapah from the north or east. The ryots say they have tried night fires as a means of exterminating them but that the insects will not come to them.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is quite up to mark. Major-General Thuillier is the subject of the album portrait. The biographical sketch is complimentary but meagre.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 26th January came down to 300, of which 102 were from fever, 52 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 13 from cholera, 23 from tetanus, 11 from small-pox and the rest from other causes.

THE MORTUARY returns of the Suburbs of Calcutta give the deaths for December 1877 at 2414, shewing a death-rate of 112·65 per 1000 of the population. The causes of death were fever 1337, bowel complaints 449, cholera 242, small-pox 4, and the rest from other complaints

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. By J. Talboys Wheeler, London. 2. English Rule and Native Opinion in India. By James Routledge. 3. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1876-77. 4. Report on Vaccination in the Province of Bengal for 1876-77. 5. The Russian "Times" or the Political Situation, translated from the "Golos" of 3rd December 1877. By Captain W. E. Gowan. 6. A Catechism of Indian History for junior students. By Patrick MacGuire. 7. Act XV. of 1877 with notes and precedents in Bengali. By Surbessur Mujoomdar, Pleader, Mymensing. 8. The Calcutta Review No. 131, January 1878. 9. Report of the Madras Famine, No. 17. 10. The Hindi Pradipa, Vol. II. No. 6. 11. Bharat Sramajibi or the Indian Workman, Vol. IV. No. 9.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of Management of the Association hereby announce that five scholarships of Rs. 10 each monthly tenable for one year shall be awarded to such of the students as pass in the first division at the annual examinations for the Joykissen Mookerjea Prizes.

Those who intend to compete for these scholarships as well as the prizes should have their names registered at once at the office of the Association.

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

THE TRADES' DINNER.

THE LAST annual Dinner of the Trades' Association was a much greater success that it had been our lot to witness for many years past. The credit of this success is chiefly due to Mr. McAlpine, the retiring Master, to Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. Allardyce, Mr. Brookes, and Mr. Wyman, the leading members of the Association. About two hundred gentlemen sat to dinner, comprising the *elite* of European Society in Calcutta. There were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Lordship the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Commander of the Indian Navy, Admiral Bythesea, Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries to Government, leading members of the legal profession, doctors, merchants, foreign consuls, and many other gentlemen of note in the capital. The Trades' Dinner resembles much the Lord Mayor's Dinner in London. As in the Guildhall of London so in the Town Hall of Calcutta the great men, who guide the vessel of the State, throw off the official reserve at the festive board, and for a moment acknowledge the universal brotherhood of citizenship. Our rulers were particularly frank at the last Trades' Dinner. The good example was set by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Always outspoken and above-board Mr. Eden spoke on Tuesday last with characteristic frankness. He gracefully acknowledged the usefulness of the Trades' Association, and urged them to lend their help to the Government for the benefit of the public. He thanked the members of the Association for the alacrity, with which many of them have taken their share of the duties of the Calcutta Magistracy, and he said that he proposed to constitute a separate bench for the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta. He then referred to the Municipal Government of the city. He said, "the members of the Trades' Association have always taken a lively interest in the municipal government of their city, but that interest has of late been flagging. He did not blame the Association for this." His Honor remarked:

"I have been always amongst that numerous class of men who have believed that the introduction of elective administration into Calcutta was premature, and that we have made a great mistake in introducing into a foreign climate quite unadapted to its growth what is after all but a sickly plant even in its natural habitat.

The result of the elective system has been to introduce into the Municipality a mode of conducting business which is not, I venture to think, conducive to good administration, though it may be a good nursery for the rising orators of India, and, as a necessary consequence, busy men who would gladly give up an hour or two to attend Municipal Meetings or Committees cannot give up hours to hear infructuous debates; and the work of the Municipality is passing into the hands of men who have not the general knowledge and experience necessary to enable them to control the affairs of the city. The old Act of 1863, which was passed with the assistance of several members of this Association, might, I believe, have been amended in a manner to have met the requirements of all classes, and we might have had a body of men as compact, as practical, and as able as the Commissioners of the Port Fund—one of the most successful public bodies I know anywhere. The elective system having been once introduced, it is now very difficult to go back, but I should be very glad to see any change by which we could again secure the assistance we used to receive from the merchants and trades of Calcutta."

None regrets more than we do the absence of the active members of the Trades' Association from the Corporation of Calcutta, but His Honor was not quite correct when he said that the Association did not want an elective system. The Trades' Association made a formal petition to the Bengal Council for an elective system. For ourselves we were not much in favour of the present system; we advocated a self-elective corporation, which would have secured the services of the old members *minus* the *apka wastas*; but the concession having been made we agree with His Honor that no progressive Government could now go back. That the members of the Trades' Association did not join the corporation was due to personal feelings, which His Honor may know if he will enquire, but as the elements to which they took exception are now no longer in existence, we hope they will be induced to come back. They will be hailed by those whose lot it is now to work and to be abused. Mr. Hope and Mr. Mackenzie, who spoke for the Councils, vindicated their respective charges. Mr. Mackenzie as usual spoke with great good humour, eloquence and effect. His vindication of the Bengal Council was very happily conceived; he told us in ringing sentences what could be said of that unfortunate body. He trod unscathed upon the delicate ground of taxation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also exceedingly frank. Referring to Army inspections His Excellency said, "of course, my inspections are held with a view to picking holes, and finding faults where such faults may exist; and I am happy to say that in every cantonment I found troops of high training, admirable discipline, and, in fact, of such quality as to physique in every respect, as to justify Mr. Zemin's anticipation of their usefulness in war, should they be called upon to act." His Excellency had also a kind word for the Turks. He said: "I dare say there are many among us who would gladly have been put to the test alongside our old allies, the Turks (cheers). This, however, as yet, has not been permitted, and I have no reason to gather from recent telegrams that we shall be called upon for any such service. But I think we may be permitted to admire the patriotism, the fidelity, and the grand fighting powers, which our old allies have displayed in the war now raging, (loud cheers); and it is right that we should read the lessons carefully and attentively which they are now receiving in the hard field of experience." Admiral Bythesea dwelt on the naval strength of England. He said, "we have vessels for every purpose from the gun-boat of 30 tons to the monster of 10,000 (hear, hear.) To man these ships we have trained seamen. Thirty-three thousand of these are ready at almost any moment; we have 7,000 boys or youngsters training and 4,000 marines. These can be augmented by 4,000 coast guardsmen and 2,000 naval reserve men, being a total of 60,000 men, any of whom are ready to follow—what appears to be the feeling of the day—and take the role of defence, and, if necessary, show their power of defiance (cheers.)" By far the most pleasing frankness came from the Chief Justice. Sir Richard Garth, always frank and genial, enjoyed at the festive board his temporary freedom from the trammels of office, and spoke with a vigour and zest which the company highly appreciated. He said what he felt. He thus happily alluded to his cheerful own disposition, on which Mr. Brookes, the proposer of the toast, had complimented him. His Lordship said:

"I can assure him (Mr. Brookes) that we often times in the High Court have need of all the cheerfulness and buoyancy with which Providence has blessed us. The life of a Judge in Calcutta is no sinecure, and it is impossible to view the steadily increasing mass of business pouring in upon us upon both sides of the High Court, without realizing, to some extent at least, the difficulties which we have to encounter, and, I am afraid, that for some time to come those difficulties will not be decreased by the introduction of that monster of a Procedure Bill, to which the Legislature of India were fortunate enough to give birth safely in the spring of last year. I much fear that our Judges, more especially those in the Mofussil, will not find that same monster quite so palatble, or so easy of digestion, as the excellent dinner which we have just been discussing."

His Lordship good-humouredly deprecated the evil of over-legislation represented by the new system of codification:

"Now, pray understand, that I do not desire here to question either the necessity or the wisdom of introducing this monster Code. That is a matter, of which the Judges, who are mere practical lawyers and have spent half their lives in courts of justice, can of course know nothing, and upon which they are not consulted. And still less do I desire to question the wisdom or expediency of this gigantic system of codification which appears to be proceeding so merrily. That again is a subject, very far beyond the comprehension of the Judges, and, I suppose, can only be properly understood in the celestial heights of Simla. I hope, however, I may, with Mr. Brookes, express an earnest hope, on behalf not only of the Judges, but of the general public, that the flow of new laws may not be let in upon us so rapidly as quite to take away our breath; that they may keep pace, in some measure, with the real requirements, from time to time, of the community; and that they may be a little more in accordance with the established laws and usages of

this country than they appear to be at present. We were told in a very memorable speech, delivered at Simla in the course of last spring, that these new laws are to be, as far as possible, "*the outgrowth of the highest ethical ideas of the natives of this country.*" Now, with every respect and good feeling towards the natives of this country, many of whom I have the pleasure of knowing very well, I should like to ask you, gentlemen, whether in your commercial and mercantile transactions you have been able to ascertain what are the highest ethical ideas of the natives. I am sorry to say that in Courts of Justice, we are generally more conversant with their *lower*, than with their *higher*, ethical ideas. But this again is one of those problems not intelligible to ordinary minds, which we must leave to be solved at the Simla observatory."

Sir Richard Garth would have done well if he had told his audience that the pretence of adapting the new codes to the "highest ethical ideas" of the natives was a mere ruse—the natives themselves do not want this constant change of laws, for they are simply victims of it. His Lordship paid a graceful tribute of praise to Mr. Eden for the cordiality which now subsists between the High Court and the Bengal Government. His Lordship justly asked for similar encouragement, from the Government of India. He said: "I trust that the Government of India may be induced to afford us the assistance and encouragement which we so much require. I can assure them that they have no more loyal or faithful servants than the Judges of the High Court and that they are not the less loyal or faithful because they consider it their bounden duty, at whatever cost to themselves, to administer justice to the people, according to their own honest conviction of what the law is, and without regard to the dictates of any extraneous authority, however exalted in station that authority may be." We hope these emphatic words will have due effect in the proper quarter. We do not for obvious reasons allude to the speeches delivered in connection with the toast of the Press, but we give them elsewhere. We have not space to notice the other speeches, but they were all in good taste and in good spirit. All the opening speeches which were spoken by the members of the Trades' Association were happily conceived. The Master, Mr. McAlpine, who was in the chair, conducted himself with great ability. The words of J. B. Knight, the Nestor of the Trades' Association, were as usual weighty; Mr. Allardyce spoke with great emphasis; Mr. Brookes complimented the Bench and the Bar with exquisite taste and in neatly turned sentences; Mr. Zemin was eloquent; Mr. Wyman candid and generous; and Mr. Remfrey rose playfully to the height of his delicate charge. Mr. Bell was full of wit and humour, and Mr. Sanderson followed him closely. Mr. Metcalfe observed a golden mean and Mr. Aitchison was short and sweet. Thus for more than four hours we had a rare intellectual treat, and although the company did not separate till 2 A. M, none seemed to tire of it or the worse for it. May the Trades' Association go on and prosper, and thus annually entertain the good citizens of Calcutta with such excellent cheer for the body and mind!

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON MR. BRIGHT.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN is a capital hand at paper warfare, and appropriately dates his second letter to the *Times* in reply to Mr. Bright from "*Paper-buildings*, Temple." The letter is very able, eloquent and incisive. But it is unnecessarily sneering. Mr. Bright is a great name in English History. He is a power in England, and whatever he says is entitled to attention and respect. To speak of him in the manner in which Sir James has chosen to speak of him is neither fair nor dignified. Sir James is angry with Mr. Bright because the great Tribune of the people of England questions the morality of the English conquest of India. He says that "the view taken by Mr. Bright is utterly false, and that we, the English nation, can hardly degrade ourselves more deeply than by repudiating the achievements of our ancestors, apologizing for acts of which we ought to feel as proud as the inheritors of great names and splendid titles must feel of the deeds by which they were won, and evading like cowards and sluggards the arduous responsibilities which have devolved upon us." He continues: "I say, let us acknowledge them with pride. Let us grapple with them like men. That will enable our sons to praise us for something more manly than reviling our fathers. Let them praise us, not for atoning for the misdeeds, but for following the examples of Clive and Hastings, and the two Wellesleys, and Dalhousie and Canning, and Henry Lawrence and Havelock, and others whom I do not mention because they still live and because I have the honour to call some of them my friends. I deny that ambition and conquest are crimes; I say that ambition is the great incentive to every manly virtue, and that the conquest is the process by which every great State in the world (the United States not excepted) has been built up." Sir James Stephen unnecessarily grows indignant at Mr. Bright's remarks, and heaps abuse upon his devoted head. Whether England's ascendancy in the East has been attended with good or evil is quite a different question; we have always acknowledged that it has been a blessing to the people of India, but the verdict of History as to the mode in which England has acquired power in Hindusthan cannot be altered by any amount of special pleading, bitter sarcasms or eloquent platitudes. In condemning the morality of the rise and progess of English power in India Mr. Bright simply repeated the verdict of History. Such a verdict may be galling to the patriotism of Englishmen, but it argues no mean moral courage on the part of the Englishman, who ventures to read history in a matter of such national importance correctly, faithfully, and unselfishly. In doing so Mr. Bright deserves the thanks of all right-minded men and not rank abuse, which Sir James has thought fit to pile upon him. What Sir James says about the duties of England to India is truthful and just. We transcribe the following eloquent passages from his letter:

But what, it will be said, is the prospect before us? Do you regard India simply as a Campus Martius in which Englishmen are to exercise the military virtues which are not called into activity at home? Are we to look forward to nothing but a series of aimless wars, and constant repression of popular disturbances, fighting still and still destroying? If that is all, it may be a melancholy duty to stay where we are in order to keep off something worse; but is not such a state of things very nearly as bad as bad can be? The British power in India is like a vast bridge over which an enormous multitude of human beings are passing, and will (I trust) for ages to come continue to pass, from a dreary land in which brute violence in its roughest form had worked its will for centuries—a land of cruel war, ghastly superstitions, wasting plague and famine—on their way to a country of which, not being a prophet, I will not try to draw a picture, but which is at least orderly, peaceful, and industrious, and which, for aught we can know to the contrary, may be the cradle of changes comparable to those which have formed the imperishable legacy to mankind of the Roman Empire."

But these remarks do not detract from the value of Mr. Bright's observations. The object of Mr. Bright was to instil into the rulers of India the very principles, which Sir James so eloquently enunciates. With his stirring eloquence he sought to impress upon their minds the obligations, which England has assumed, and which her children unhappily do not always remember. The question is not whether or no English rule of India is in the abstract civilizing, just and beneficial, but whether there is not great room for improvement and reform. If every advocate of reform is to be shut up by a general answer that the spirit of English rule in India is good and elevating, then there can be no discussion and no reform. What Mr. Bright urges is that much remains to be done by England for the promotion of good government in India. He particularly referred to the administration of the Indian finances, and can Sir James Stephen deny that England has not been just to India in her financial relations with it? We have been made to pay in direct violation of Parliamentary statutes for wars, in which India had not the slightest interest, for military charges which ought to be borne by the English exchequer, and which if properly adjusted would save the Indian treasury about two millions a year, and to suffer serious losses in consequence of her one-sided commercial policy, losses represented by the destruction of our trade in cotton, sugar and saltpetre.

Sir James Stephen takes up six points in order to expose the hollowness of Mr. Brights' indictment against the Government of India. Firstly: Mr. Bright says, "We claim the ownership of all the land" in India. Sir James says, this is the opposite of the truth. He points out that Government acknowledges private property in land. Quite true, but what Mr. Bright means is that owing to over-assessment and interfering legislation private property in land in India is not worth much. The second point is that the people of India is dumb. Is this untrue? Have the people of India any voice in the administration of the country in the sense in which it is understood in England? It is true that some educated men are now and then consulted, but that is done as a matter of grace. Even in Councils or Committees the few native members serve only as buffers; being a standing minority they cannot hope to carry any measure with success. It may be a question whether situated as the British Government in India is it can give more power to the native members, but that does not falsify Mr. Bright's assertion. The fourth point is about irrigation. On that we do not of course agree with Mr. Bright, but Sir James cannot deny that before Lord Northbrook, no other Governor General had acknowledged the duty of the State to save the lives of the people from such calamities as the Famine. The fifth point is thus put. Mr. Bright says, "We find we have now more troops in India than when there were no railways at all." Sir James answers:

I take the following figures from the article "Army" in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica":—"In the year preceding the great Mutiny the Indian Army had reached its highest strength. Including the local and Irregular troops (about 100,000 strong), the total strength amounted to 38,000 Europeans, with 276 field-guns and 348,000 Native troops, with 248 field-guns"—in all 386,000 men and 524 field-guns. The total strength in 1873 was 66,336 Europeans, 123,671 Natives—together 190,007 men and 406 guns. Instead, therefore, of having more troops in India than before the Mutiny, when there were no railways, or hardly any, we had in 1873 only about four-sevenths of the number. I do not believe there has been much change since 1873.

But that is not the point at issue. The European troops have doubled and the military expenditure has consequently vastly increased, and it was this against which Mr. Bright protested. The last point is thus noticed by Sir James Stephen:

"Mr. Bright says of the Native newspapers, that the Government officials look into them to see if they are saying anything unpleasant to the Government, anything that indicates sedition or discontent, but never for the purpose of being influenced by the judgment of the writers and editors.

The fact is that translations of every article of any sort of importance which appears in any Native newspaper are periodically made for the use of the Government. They are circulated with other official papers to the members of the Government, and are read by them for the purpose of seeing what they say on all subjects. I have known numerous cases in which statements in Native papers led to inquiry, and several in which they influenced legislation. One well-known instance of this is that the Fuller case was brought to the notice of the Government by an article in a Native paper. To my own personal knowledge various sections in particular Acts were inserted in consequence of articles in Native papers."

We acknowledge with thanks the testimony borne by Sir James to the usefulness and influence of the Native Press. But is it not a fact that the annual reports of the district officers teem with complaints against the native papers, because they contain sharp comments on the proceedings of particular officers or particular measures, and it was this to which Mr. Bright alluded? We have not space for a notice of Sir James's remarks on Mr. Bright's scheme of federalization of India. It is a most important administrative problem, which we may notice hereafter.

THE ENGLISHMAN ON HIGH EDUCATION.

WE thank our contemporary of the *Englishman* for the manner in which he has replied to our article of the 31st December last, on high

education in India. The moderate and courteous tone which he has adopted in discussing the subject, affords a marked contrast to the flippancy and dogmatism which characterised the effusions of the Allahabad print which we noticed in our last. We only regret that we cannot add that our Hare Street contemporary is less fallacious in his arguments than the arch enemy of Indian education. Vague generalities are no arguments; and it is to be regretted that he should have resorted to them so often at the sacrifice of facts and figures. His premises too are false, and his conclusions are consequently wrong. The great argument on which his reply is based is that "some consider that there has been an undue forcing of high education in this country;" and we join issue with him on this point. It is a question of fact, and cannot be proved by reference to the imaginings of men in authority, or of pragmatic winter tourists scampering over sixteen thousand miles in sixteen weeks, and then sitting in judgment over the destinies of millions. We want facts, and as far as we have them they are entirely against the assumption. We have no hesitation in saying that there has not been any "undue forcing" of high education by Government; and as long as our cotemporary cannot prove otherwise his conclusions must remain as mere assumptions. Forcing may be either physical or moral. Of course, the first is out of the question. The second can be brought to bear by offering inducements to do that which the people would not otherwise do. The Government, however, offers no such inducements. It grants no stipends, no rewards, and no facilities which could be reasonably described as "undue forcing." There is not a college for general instruction in which any stipends are granted; the schooling fees in the Government Colleges are much higher than in private institutions; and of facilities we know of none. Doubtless, appointments in the judicial and the executive services are given chiefly to University graduates; but that is because Government requires the services of such men, and the demand would be supplied even if theGovernment were to abolish every college in the country. Certain it is that no college in India has a tittle of the advantages given to the Cooper's Hill College near London. The amount spent by the Government in the maintenance of the Indian Colleges unquestionably constitutes a material element in their existence; but is it such as to justify the phrase "undue forcing?" The amount may be described as "large;" but at best the term is an exceedingly vague one, and its propriety or the reverse depends on comparison; and had our contemporary taken the trouble to make a comparison he would have at once found that the grants, instead of being "large," are positively insignificant. The total grant from Government for College education, according to the last Education Report, was Rs. 2,24,522 for a community of 62 millions in Bengal, whereas the same for Scotland with a population under four millions was in rupees over 3,00,000, and the Maynooth and other grants for Ireland with a population of six millions come up to as much more. We referred to these facts generally in our last article; but our contemporary seems to have overlooked them.

It might be said that, whatever the amount of the grants, the result is an excessive multiplication of graduates. Such a remark, however, would be quite beside the fact. Our contemporary has been rather hasty in deducing from the figures supplied by us that the English Universities "turn out ten times more B. As." than what the Calcutta University does. We said that the three Universities of Oxford, London and Cambridge turn out one B. A. for every 14,462 of the people, whereas the Calcutta University produces one in a million. The relative proportion therefore is as 1 to 70, and not 1 to 10. If we had before us the returns of the other Universities of England the ratio, we firmly believe, would be as 1 to 100. The total number of B. As. this year is 62 amidst a population of one hundred and twenty-five millions, or a fraction less than 1 in 2 millions. We could only express our sorrow if our contemporary should think this proportion to be too excessive in the present state of the country—that one man possessed of the learning of a B. A. in two millions was too wasteful diffusion of knowledge, fit only to be repressed with a high hand by Government. We hope our contemporary will not say so, for it will be tantamount to saying that high education was an evil in the abstract, and tolerable only to that extent which the requirements of Government rendered unavoidable. Our firm conviction has always been that it was good *in se*, and essential to the very existence of civilization, whose advancement depends entirely on the extent to which it is disseminated. For the sake of argument and out of deference to our contemporary we will, however, concede that it is not so—that it is an evil, a necessary evil but still an evil. We will also admit, what cannot be denied, that opportunities for a political career is not open to the people of this country, and only those can enter the Church who forsake their ancestral religion. But leaving them out of consideration, we ask, is there not a sufficient demand for duly qualified men for the different professions open to the people? Within the area influenced by the Calcutta University there are upwards of five hundred posts in the Subordinate Executive Service including the Sub-Deputies; four hundred Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges; at least fifteen thousand school masters; several hundred medical men, and room for at least five thousands of them; hundreds of civil engineers, and about five thousand barristers, vakils attorneys and other professional men. Then there is a brisk demand for well-educated ministerial officers, and business managers of rajas, zemindars, merchants and others. In all these posts B. As. would be preferable to half-educated, or uneducated, men; and at a very low estimate, we hold, there is a fair demand for at least 25,000 B. As. for the good of society; they would prove far more useful than the majority of men we now have. Is it desirable that this supply should be withheld? that we should satisfy ourselves with ignorant vakils, incompetent doctors, stupid engineers, and illiterate school-masters, in order to keep down the necessary evil? If not, the supply of B. As. should be increased manifold, and not repressed. Taking the mortality among the 25.000 men we refer to at 20 per mille, instead of 35 to 40 as shown in sanitary reports, the annual supply needed to fill up gaps would be 500; and we have got only 62 this year. Of course with the increase of indigenous supply, the demand for European importations will be diminished; and this is where the shoe pinches. A lively apprehension of the injury which this would cause to the interests of "Dowb" is, we cannot help suspecting, at the bottom of the hue and cry against liberal education. The Government has already declared, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, that there is no post in the Uncovenanted Service for which the natives are not qualified"; and an extension of liberal education cannot but make the matter worse for foreigners, who come out "prospecting" to this country.

The cry about all the B. As. seeking Government appointments is so transparently false that it calls for no reply. Out of the total number of B. As. passed by the local University, scarce a tenth has entered the Government service; a few live on their ancestral property and seek no situation; and the rest have found fairly remunerative occupations as vakils, attorneys, medical practitioners, and the like. Doubtless there is a scramble for office whenever there is a vacancy; but it is far from being unhealthy or injurious to the community. The London correspondent of a contemporary once announced that there were 569 applications for a tide-waiter's post which had then become vacant in the neighbourhood of London; but we never heard that any one had, on that account, proposed the closing of a dame's school, much less of a college.

Our contemporary exonerates the B. A.'s from any tendency to injure the welfare of the community; but he has serious objections "to the very many who halt on the margin of a collegiate course, or, having matriculated, close their books once for all." "These are," he says, "the youths whose shallow acquirements are totally inadequate to fathom one tithe of their own ignorance, who, nevertheless, deeming themselves educated men, reject the profession of their fathers, "who" (the fathers? or the sons? "starting in life without one solid principle with which to face its perils, decline to improve, fail to retain such employment as they may obtain, and dwindle into discontented agitators among a still more uneducated public." This may, or may not, be a fact. We do not believe it is but we cannot help adding that we were under the impression that modern European ideas had long since rejected the old adage about "a little learning" being "a dangerous thing"; and that the School Boards and the University Middle-class examinations were standing protests against such folly; and therein it seems we were mistaken. The *Englishman* evidently still clings to it, and we do not wish to contradict him. May we however, ask, if "a little learning is a dangerous thing," how is it that he so strenuously advocates the expenditure of State funds to enable "the poorer millions to acquire that measure of education which give a rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, and figures to every adult?" Wouldn't that amount to "a little learning" with a vengeance? The Government has besides the Minor Vernacular Scholarships, which comprehend the whole of the matriculation course except English; and this, if the doctrine of the *Englishman* be correct, would and does produce a much larger crop of "discontented agitators" than the more costly English schools can possibly do. It is far easier too to agitate in the vernacular of a country than in a foreign language. It is not at all likely that the upholders of the doctrine would say that it is the English language, and not the "little learning" which produces the evil. If they should, the corollary would follow that in the interests of Government none should be taught English. On the whole, if we understand our contemporary aright, the colleges should be abolished because they produce useless B. As., the English schools because they bring up "discontented agitators," and the vernacular schools because "a little learning is a dangerous thing." If so, the portals of the temple of learning should at once be closed, and for ever. If not, learning should be encouraged. We leave our contemporary to decide which horn of the dilemma he will accept.

AN INSURANCE AGAINST FEVER.

IT MAY be a question whether death from the Famine or the Epidemic Fever is a greater calamity to the people. The Famine comes once in ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty years. Such a widespread and disastrous Famine as that of the last year had never visited Madras. But the attacks of the epidemic fever are annually recurring. The Famine may be met by an abundant supply of food, but the mortality from the epidemic fever cannot be prevented by any amount of medical skill or medicine. Even if the Famine proves intractable by reason of want of easy access of food or like circumstances, the deaths are instantaneous, but the Fever works mischief openly and covertly. It openly carries away hundreds and thousands annually, and covertly destroys the health of many more. Indeed, in Bengal it is the greatest public enemy at the present moment. We are talking of insurance against the Famine, why should not there be an insurance against the Fever?

Fresh proofs are accumulating in every part of the country completely corroborative of the theory of Raja Degumber Mitter as to the causation of the type of fever commonly called the Burdwan Fever. We read the following in the *East* of the 14th instant:

"We see it stated that within the jurisdiction of Harirampur Station alone in the course of two months more than one thousand people have died of fever. Dr. Crom[illegible] Civil Surgeon, who visited some of the fever stricken [illegible] is we learn of opinion that want of proper drainage [illegible] silting up of the month of Isamutty is the principal [illegible] the outbreak of fever. In Harirampur there are [illegible] *Bils* the water of which have no outlet to the riv[illegible] Road Cess Committee, we think would do well, to m[illegible] and Canals instead of Roads which are not so much [illegible] We repeat that it is a shame that two lacs of Rupe[illegible] spent from the Road Cess funds alone on the Impe[illegible] from Dacca to Manikgunge.

The following appears in the memo[illegible] Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1875 in respect of the state of health in Tipperah:

"It appears that in consequence of heavy rains in June the river burst its bounds, and inundated the country. "Some 300 villages are reported to have suffered, the inhabitants being driven to take shelter in the sudder station and [illegible]

other places of higher level. The water thus collected remained on the ground, no means of draining it away being practicable, and as it dried up, sickness, particularly fever and cholera, were very rife and fatal."

The following is extracted from the *Statesman* of the 21st ultimo:

"We are sorry to hear that the districts lately the scene of the famine in the Bombay Presidency are being scourged by fever. In Sholapore, specially, the epidemic is said to be very fatal. A very fatal form of fever has also been prevalent in the Madras Presidency. The fever is said to be accommpanied by swelling of the throat and by typhoid symptoms. It is very fatal to natives, but apparently not so to Europeans. Treatment by quinine appears to be of little use even when carefully administered. The Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah remarks:—"It has proved, and is proving, more fatal than cholera or famine when at their worst. We can do almost nothing to meet it, owing to its universality and our ignorance, and it attacks all classes equally, whether rich or poor." The Assistant Surgeon is of opinion that the fever is of a highly *malarious* type."

The fact of the fever having broken out after the close of the rains is proof positive of its being of the malarious type, that is born of the soil, and we suspect that it has been produced as in other places by obstructions to the drainage of the villages suffering from the fever, offered most probably by the very works constructed during the famine such as roads and embankments, which happened to cross the drainage channels of the afflicted tracts.

We read the following in Mr. Eden's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway: "Major Lindsay further informs us of difficulties that had to be contended with, fever was one of the most disheartening of these. He speaks of labourers struck down in hundreds and hundreds from fever, work actually stopped, and the engineering staff of all grades suffering." If enquiry were made it would perhaps be found that the fever, which decimated the Railway people, was due to obstructions to drainage offered by the Railway embankments, and must have broken out in such places only, the drainage channels of which happened to be crossed by the embankments before the necessary culverts had been put up, for ample water-way has subsequently been provided in this line, though experience will shew whether or no more is necessary. Similar obstructions had been offered by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, but not remedied as pointed out in Raja Degumber Mitter's pamphlet, and the result was a serious outbreak of fever. But the most conclusive proof of the correctness of Raja Degumber's theory is offered by the facts stated in the Calcutta Fever Commission's report, portions of which we extracted in our issue of the 29th November last; these facts show that fever of the malarious intermittent type raged at one time in London and Portsmouth, and in the former in such a virulent form in 1588 "that the living could hardly bury the dead," and all this was completely checked as soon as an efficient system of drainage was introduced in both the places.

We need not multiply instances corroborative of the Raja's theory inasmuch as after a close and protracted enquiry complete adhesion has been given to it by the Bengal Government, as evidenced by the provisions introduced into the Bengal Council Act 6 of 1873 called the Embankment Act and Act 3 of 1876 called the Bengal Irrigation Act. By those provisions the local officers have been strictly enjoined to keep a careful watch over the natural drainage system of the country, and authorized to remove any obstructions that may be or have been offered to it. To give effect to the above provisions our present Lieutenant Governor issued a most important circular on the 9th August last to the Divisional Commissioners, which we noticed at the time. But we have not heard whether the Divisional Commissioners have taken any action in the matter. We cannot, however, too strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of systematic action in this direction. To give the reader some idea of the state of things within a few miles of the metropolis we quote the following from a letter signed "A Homeless Man," which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* of the 15th ultimo, evidently written by an eye-witness and a sufferer:

"Within a few miles of the seat of Government, that is, on either side of the Hughly, north of Calcutta, may be seen one continued scene of human suffering, caused by a fell epidemic whose ravages every year during this time are most fearful.

So great, indeed, is the calamity felt, that those who have the means to remove, have removed to Calcutta and elsewhere for the safety of their lives, while others have taken refuse under the roof of relatives and friends. Helpless men and women and children are left in the midst of the epidemic; and who can save them? Pale, emaciated, skeleton-like sufferers, as they are, they, one, and all, are under the baneful influence of spleen and fever which at times attack them, and contribute to the acceleration of their death. The houses are the habitation of owls and pigeons, and wild beasts for want of human dwellers. I may, with propriety, call these "The Deserted Villages," concerning which a Goldsmith might find ample materials for thought and writing. What population there is, are persons whose means do not allow of their removal from the place, and these form chiefly the rural population. Such is the state of things obsérvable within a few miles of the metropolis of British India, and who really ought to inquire and try and remove, if possible, the sufferings indicated above? Most assuredly the paternal Government under which we have the good fortune to live."

We subscribe to every word in the above letter, and give below the names of a few of the villages in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah and 24-Pergunnahs, not perhaps one-twentieth of the actual number, suffering from a chronic state of unhealthiness, all owing to obstructed drainage caused by roads, railways, and silting up of khals:

District,—Hooghly.—Thannahs,—Jangiparah Kistonaggur,—Villages,—Jangiparah Kristonaggur, Juggernauthpore, Serampore, Gobindopore, Prosaudpore, Chechooya Dingi-Hatti, Shoobolpoor, Kaporpoor Bagandah, Shatapoor, Dukhindi, Koor Coorah, Moondoleka, Madhubpoor, Bomnaggur, Turrah, Radhanagore, Bistoopoor, Roshpoor, Coolo Cash, Deleh Cash, Kunduppo Naggur, Nundi Gram, Khoori Gachee, Necash, Borrol, Mothoorbatty, Bhandar Hatti, Boodool, Bdool, Shat Goreh, Hurri Rampoor, Doorgapoor, Thannah,—Hurripaul,—Villages,—Dwar Hatta, Dippeh, Taldan, Morah, Gopinauthpore, Joynaggur, Shampoor, Tangrah, Patolpoor, Balagore, Bollod Bund, Bashdehpore, Hurrah, Bur Gacheya, Nallicool, Gopaul Naggur, Chow Tarrah, Koicollah, Hurripaul, Shiughor Dasghurrah, Pansheolah Jahjoor, Amgachea, Kanoragore, Gojah Chittelshye, Bundlpoor, Bala, Shonatikri, Hurrishpoor, Gopinathpore, Shakholla, Thannah, Dhunnea Khally,—Villages,—Madarah, Dhunea Kholly, Bosho Belmooree, Shomashpoor, Kak Gachee Bhurar Hatt, Mohamoya, Dash Ghurrah, Shau Bazar, Parrah Embo, Gungash Nagar, Biddoolpoor, Mohish Goreh, Tilcooreh, Serampoor, Ram Chundropoor, Coomrool, Boiddojoor, Jeearah, Shontoshpoor, Gopeenaggur, Radhanaggur, Khonpoor, Rojeepoor, Baneepoor.

Thannah,—Serampore,—Villages,—Konenaggur, Morepookher, Kotherung, Bhuddrocally.

Thannah,—Chunditollah,—Villages,—Mullo Behe, Boirah, Banshie, Nawparah, Canipoor, Khorell.

Thannahs,—Howrah,—Villages,—Bally, Mukhanah, Baloor, Nellow, Shibpoor, Ramkristopoor, Shamtra Gachee.

Thannahs,—Rajahpoor,—Villages,—Paital.

District,—24-Pergunnahs,—Villages,—Ballygunge, Banhooghly, Belgharia, Kamarhati, Agurpara, Panehatti, Sookchur, Khardá, Barrackpore, Tetagarh, Ichapore, Halisahur, Kanchrapara.

In this country of periodical rains and with the present rage for roads and railroads, it is in the highest degree necessary that precautions should be taken against every possible interference with the natural drainage of the country, and in this view we repeat a separate agency should be provided to give effect to the provisions of the law mentioned above.

The whole question, however, resolves itself into a question of expense. This consideration alone we fear hampers the action of the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor is doubtless alive to the necessity of vigorous operations, but where is the money to come from? In the first place, as we pointed out before, there is the Municipal Fund. So far as local drainage can be improved by the Municipalities, it ought to be done. In the second place, there is the Road Cess Fund. Where obstructions to khals or streams may be removed by Road Cess Committees, it ought to be done. In the third place where the Embankment Act or the Irrigation Act can supply the funds, they ought to be applied to the removal of the obstructions to drainage. But the several funds we have enumerated may not be sufficient, and why should not part of the new taxes be applied as an insurance against Fever? The object of new taxation is to save life, and as the Fever is persistently more disastrous than the Famine, it would be meet and humane to apply a portion of the new taxes to the execution of works, which may prevent the recurrence of the epidemic Fever.

MR. ROUTLEDGE ON INDIA—THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT AND THE CESSES.

I.

We thank Mr. Routledge for his new book, entitled "English Rule in India." Like all things written by him, it is written in a calm, impartial, friendly and sympathizing spirit. As he says in the opening chapter, "he had had unusual opportunities for testing, from non-official point of view, the opinions of official men, civil and military in India, together with perhaps equally unusual opportunities, from the same point of view for testing the drift and tendency of native views and feeling." Most of the papers, which Mr. Routledge has put into a book-form, were originally contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*. He remarks at the outset: "I can aver that no prejudice, of faith or race nor any desire to court the favour or hurt the feelings of any one, will colour or distort any record of what I saw or heard in my intercourse with any class of men in India." This explanation will be considered superfluous by those, who know Mr. Routledge. A more large-hearted man did not come to India; he might have been sometimes hasty in his generalizations; he might have been sometimes impulsive; he might have been sometimes too outspoken; he might have been sometimes wrong in his estimates of the merits of particular measures and men, but in all that he wrote in the columns of the *Friend of India* or the *Times* or has since written in English periodicals, pamphlets and books there is a breadth of mind, a sense of justice, a catholicity of feeling, and a warmth of sympathy, which we cannot too highly admire. The present book is a valuable contribution to the important work of interpreting England to India and India to England. In the present article we propose to review only that chapter of the book, in which he treats of the British Indian Association and the question of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. He thus opens this chapter:

"In looking for some social organisation, a connecting link between the forms of English life and the enduring interests of the people of India, I have been able to find nothing more suitable to the purpose in view than the British Indian Association, whose head-quarters are in Calcutta. It is essentially a landlords' association; and as such has been the butt of much sarcasm often both unjust and stupid; while, however, it would be absurd to say that the association, on its own part, representing Indian interests, not to India but to England, has escaped error. What chiefly attracted my own attention to the association, and attracted it in spite of the fact that, if justice were not justice whether on the side of landlord or tenant rich or poor, my sympathies never would have been with a landlords' association, I shall endeavour to state in this chapter."

He takes the following graceful notice of the late President of the Association, the Maharaja Romanath Tagore:

Of Romanath Tagore much might be written, now that his tongue is silent and his pen for ever at rest. In learning, in grace of manners, in a long course of honourable relation to commerce, and in a thousand efforts to improve the lot of the people of Bengal, his life, I have heard, was highly distinguished, and very beautiful. Like his brother Dwarkanath, and his cousin Prosunna Coomar Tagore, he was a disciple of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, and in that way, as in others, strove to raise the tone and character of rich and poor alike, in morals, in material comfort, and in manhood. On receiving the news of his death Lord Lytton wrote: "both the Government and the whole native community of Bengal have lost a wise, an honest, and a trusted adviser;" and the praise was not lavish.

Mr. Routledge makes the following remarks on the character and operations of the British Indian Association:

One of the standing charges against the association is that by its very nature it is a system of organised selfishness. If the charge is valid, it applies equally to our chambers of commerce, our landlords' and tenants' leagues, our Trades' Associations, and a hundred other organisations of English life. It is as they are intended to defend interests often assailed; and it, like them, has shown again and again that it could step out of the restrictions of partial interests into the general good. I am not saying this in ignorance of the fact that it has at times opposed great improvements, exactly as English landlords opposed Railways, and English workmen broke machinery. But the reader may rest assured that this association of Native India, while in the narrow sense of the nature of our own organisations for special interests, can also like them claim to stand somewhat higher. I have before me a double collection of the tracts, pamphlets and reports of the association since its formation in 1851. They were presented to me, as also were the tracts and pamphlets of Brahmists on my first leaving India, and now, five years after that time, I am attempting to make both to represent some degree of truth with reference to Indian affairs. There is scarcely a subject of Indian legislation in relation to Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen, in law or to finance ministers, or to public works, or to anything that is not in some way dealt with in these publications. There are pamphlets on the land, on tenant right, on revenue, on salt, on Civil and Criminal justice, on the representation of India in Parliament. Government despaches and minutes are republished with comment; struggling native societies assisted; the state of districts as to moral and material wants made known. The evidence at once of loyalty and opposition to maladministration are on every hand, and continued from year to year. One pamphlet is exhaustive of Mr. Wilson's financial proposals, another of Mr. Laing's, another of Sir R. Temple's. Opinions as to the causes of epidemics are given at length, on the basis of special investigation. In 1856 a missionary memorial for enquiry into the condition of the ryots (tenants), is supported. Remarks, sometimes very pointed, are made on particular acts of officers, civil and mili-

tary. The fourth report (that of 1853) has a curious interest from the fact that it was published on the eve of the mutiny. It is, however, like its predecessors, purely social in its character and relates to subjects which, whatever the ruling power may be, whatever the storms and conclusions in politics or war, will continue to affect the deep sea of the human life of India. Taken in this way the reports may suggest solemn thoughts.

There is no trace in the pamphlets of ill-feeling towards England, and assuredly no trace of disloyalty in any one of them that I have seen. In fact, in right or in wrong, the Association is an exact counter part of associations which in England are deemed a mark and sign of public spirit and usefulness.

Mr. Routledge reviews at length the question of the new Cesses in relation to the Permanent Settlement. After putting the *pros* and *cons* he says that in his Road Cess despatch "the Duke of Argyll took a curiously evasive position." He then goes on :

All that can be said with respect to this is, that if the Duke of Argyll and Sir James Stephen were right in their view, the writer of the Regulation, and all who were concerned in it, knew that they were guilty of deceiving the people of Bengal as no statesman of like character ever before had deliberately deceived any body of men in the world's history. If the Duke of Argyll said to one of his tenants ; "your rent as established now, shall be perpetual, at the same amount, and I request you to throw all your labor and skill into the cultivation of the land, resting assured that, whatever increment may accrue therefrom shall be your own, and your rent remain the same," his tenant would understand, as the Bengal zemindars understood, that the only cause that could possibly be alleged as a plea for an enhanced rent, the increment of the value of the land, was to be for ever set aside That is, the assessment was not to be raised on any plea whatever. There are men who boast that they never make an agreement without contriving some loop hole for escape if the agreement should become untenable ; but such men are not statesmen, nor gentlemen. Now Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore were both statesmen and gentlemen, and perceiving in what light their words were being taken, it is certain that if the impression of the zemindars had been an incorrect one, Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore would at once, and carefully have set it right, instead of deepening the error by language as strong as men could use. In fact, if the Government of 1793 did not mean to make a settlement including all direct charges on land, it is utterly useless relying on any language whatever. If such an agreement had been made between two individuals, the one representing the side of the statesman of 1793, would not have dared to carry it into an English law court. With respect to the Bengal lands having the same relation to the Government in India that the crown lands have to that of England, why the one single fact that the rent, whether drawn directly by the Queen or not, is still Her Majesty's private property—that is, that the Queen is not England—the State—in relation to this land, as she is in other respects—overturns the argument. The Indian Government has the double relation unknown in England

If we extend Sir James Stephen's argument in another direction it will not seem less questionable. If he says, the Bengal claims are unduly pressed, it may be necessary to deny the moral right of Lord Cornwallis—"for legal right he had more"—to make the settlement. No right to make a settlement which the Court of Directors, and, by inference, the Parliament of England accepted ? Is this great nation to proceed upon the principle that, having made a treaty by one of her officers, and allowed it to pass as a treaty for half a century, she is justified, after all the parties to the treaty are dead, in questioning the moral right, and denying the legal right, of her officer to make the compact? The argument —and I imply no disrespect to the upright motives of Sir James Stephen—could only have been used on the strength of the bayonets commanded at that time by Lord Napier of Magdala.

We have seen that the zemindars deny that the settlement of 1793 was a favorable one. But supposing it had been a favorable one, that the profits had come at once, and even, apart from the landlords, by some independent progress of trade—what then? The property of the Duke of Westminister and the Duke of Bedford has been increased beyond human comprehension by the progress of London, and the Earl of Derby's by that of Manchester and Liverpool. In these cases also the increment has been made altogether independent of those to whom the benefit has accrued. Yet it has not yet been proposed to the House of Commons to deny the tenure on which the land rests, on the ground that some one in the first instance, gave the land who had no right, moral or legal, to do so, and that new times having brought new and unforeseen national needs, the tenure must be challenged. All this, however, is applied to Bengal."

From this brief statement of facts the reader may gather the true meaning of the dispute on the permanent land settlement. I am no advocate of the Zemindars, as they have known. But rather than quibble with plain words, I would say with Sir James Stephen. "We disown the compact made eighty-four years ago. We shall have a new 'lotting'," and if shrewd man desires to apply the same law to England, to Henry II., and Henry VIII. and Charles II. and William III., why there will be nothing left for us but to admit that the application is valid. We, of all people in the world, the loudest in our talk about "vested rights," shall have shaken vested rights at home and abroad to their foundations.

The opinions of such a dispassionate and disinterested observer as our author on the Permanent Settlement question cannot but command respect. He has not been retained on one side or the other. He has formed his judgment after perusing the papers on both sides, and when such a thoughtful man, no advocate of the zemindars as he himself says, gives his verdict against the policy of the new Cesses, the reader may rest assured that it is no ordinary verdict, and the Government ought to ponder over it.

We have not space this week for notice of other topics of the book, which we hope to review in future issues. The whole book is replete with interest for the Indian reader. Native Princes, Ministers, public men, and other native Indians will find in it ample matter to repay perusal, and they cannot give a better proof of their appreciation of the labors of this sincere friend of India than by purchasing a copy of the book. The price of the book we see is Rs. 7 per copy and shall be glad to receive the names of subscribers with the price for transmission to the author.

BARRIE NEWS AND NOTES.

A NOBLE example has been set by two public-spirited zemindars of Rajshye in the promotion of liberal education. In July 1873 the Raja of Dubulhati endowed the Rajshye School with the proceeds of an estate valued at Rs. 1,25,000, and thus raised it to the rank of a High School, and now Raja Promothonath Roy of Dighaputya has endowed it with the magnificent sum of Rs. 1,50,000, and elevated it to the rank of a first grade College. And yet there are critics, who say that Native gentlemen of wealth do not encourage liberal education. On the 26th ultimo the Commissioner, Lord Ulick Browne, formally opened the College, and in his inaugural address justly bestowed high encomiums upon the two Rajas for their munificent liberality.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor proposes to constitute a separate bench for the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta. The bench will consist of three Honorary Magistrates, presided over by one of them, and cases, not involving nice points of law, will for the present be referred to the bench. The experiment is worth trying.

MR. PITT-KENNEDY, as we announced last week, retires shortly. We hope the rumour is true that Mr. J. D. Bell will succeed him as Standing Counsel. In point of seniority Mr. Bell, with the exception of Mr. Montriou, the Father of the Bar, stands the highest in rank. In learning and ability he is second to none in the local bar. He is highly popular with his profession as well as the general public, and greatly respected by the Judges. Above all he held the acting appointment to the satisfaction of all. If his claims be overlooked, a grave injustice will be done to a really deserving man.

IT WOULD appear that a vigorous opposition was offered to the License Tax Bill in Bombay by the non-official members. Mr. Gale, the mercantile representative, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandalik and Mr. Rogay opposed the introduction of the Bill, but as usual the majority carried the day. The non-official members strongly urged the necessity of extensive retrenchments.

WE ARE glad to notice that Mr. Clifford Brookes has been elected Master of the Trades' Association for this year. He is an active, energetic and moderate man, highly popular with both Europeans and Natives, and his election we doubt not gives general satisfaction. The retiring Master Mr. McAlpine also deserves our acknowledgment. During his incumbency the Trades' Association fully maintained its high character and usefulness.

WE THANK Mr. Talboys Wheeler for a copy of his "History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877." It is very richly got up, with portraits, pictures, maps and plans. It is quite a table ornament, worthy of the grand ceremony, which it commemorates. It contains the portraits of Her Majesty the Empress of India, His Excellency the Viceroy, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Odeypore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Maharaja of Kashmir, and the Khan of Khelat and his Ministers. We hope to review this book in an early issue.

MR. DISSENT, the author of the Night-soil imbroglio in Calcutta, who would not accept a post worth Rs. 400 a month under the Municipality, because he would be placed under the Engineer, and about whom the Rev. Dr. Banerjea enquired at a late Municipal meeting in these words—whether he ceased to be a servant of the Municipality "by resignation, dismissal or desertion"—has we hear been provided for. He has been we are told appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital in the room of the late Apothecary on an increased salary, that is Rs. 250 per month with free quarters. Mr. Dissent may be an Admirable Chrichton and able to superintend mehters as well as medicine. But may we ask whether the appointment of an outsider to an office to which the medical service has a just claim, is not a gross injustice to it? Assistant Surgeons after 14 years of hard and approved service and after successfully passing two examinations obtain a salary of Rs. 200 a month. Under the rules of Government Assistant Surgeons are entitled to offices of this kind, but it is perhaps one thing to lay down rules, and another thing to act up to them. We, however, hear that the Government has not yet sanctioned the appointment.

TWO MOST important meetings of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation were held last week, the first on Monday and the second on Wednesday last. They were conducted with perfect order, temper, and gentlemanliness. Not one speaker was unparliamentary. The following Resolution was passed at Monday's meeting :

"That, while thanking the Chairman and the special committee for the labor they have taken in inaugurating the new system of night-soil service, the commissioners regret to notice that no less a sum than Rs. 1,22,333, of which a provisional grant of Rs. 10,000 only was made by them in meeting, was expended by the Chairman without the knowledge of the committee, and the sanction of the commissioners; and that this excessive expenditure, coupled whith the loss of revenue from night-soil depots under the formerly-stem, entailed the necessity of heavy taxation. But that, under the peculiar circumstances in which the expenditure was incurred, the amount expended in excess of the sum sanctioned by the commissioners in meeting in May last be sanctioned, as recommended by the committee."

The following Resolution was passed at Wednesday's meeting :

"That the last quarterly report of the Health Officer, consisting chiefly of captious criticisms of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and the Tank Committee, and serious innendos against individual commissioners, is open to grave censure; that the meeting regrets that repeated expressions of opinion on the part of the Corporation and of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution, dated the 7th of August, 1877, deprecating such hostile remarks, he should have indulged in them, and that the report be returned to the Health-Officer in order that he may remove all such remarks, and confine himself to a review of the sanitary arrangements of the department and the health of the town, and like matters connected with his functions as the sanitary adviser of the corporation.

That he be further instructed to act in future strictly in accordance with the rules and orders of the Municipality."

We regret the necessity which compelled the Corporation to pass the above Resolutions. There seems to be a growing feeling against the Corporation as it is constituted ; we frankly confess that we were not in favour of the present system when it was first proposed, but having made the concession the Government we submit ought to give fair play to it. Nothing has up to this time occurred, which, notwithstanding the opinions expressed in high quarters, justifies want of confidence in the Corporation. If there has been of late a friction between the Commissioners and the Executive, may we ask whose fault is it? The proceedings of the last two meetings shew where the fault lies?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL justly condems Sir John Strachey's License Tax Bill as a measure to tax the poor and to let off the rich and noisy. We have already pointed out that its incidence would be most unequal ; in fact it would press heavier in proportion to the smallness of a man's earnings. Sir George, however, does injustice to the Indian Press when he says that "no wonder that the Press which represents the classes (rich and noisy) thus relieved from the fear of an income-tax, and especially the Native Press of Calcutta, almost wholly in the interest of that class, 'unanimously approve the financial measures proposed," as the telegram says this morning." Of course Sir George Campbell has been misled by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, but if he had suspended his judgment he would have discovered that the Native Press

the Native members of the Councils, and the Native Associations have "unanimously" opposed the tax, because it will press on the poor. With regard to the different schedules of the tax we need only point out that the Bengal schedule is more scientific and comprehensive than the other schedules. But the Government of India schedule, which has been adopted by the Bombay Council, has one advantage. By specifying the trades and dealings it leaves less discretion to the Collector, and in so far it is an advantage. An artizan for instance will not have to pay more than Rs. 5 as the maximum fee, but under the Bengal schedule the fee will be regulated according to income. There is, however, one advantage under the Bengal Bill. The fee will be chiefly regulated by the character of the town in which the assessee may carry on his trade or industry. The Collector may however raise the fee if he thinks fit. We think it would be better if all the bills were modelled on one plan.

IN JULY last a dacoity was reported from Kona, Thanna Doomjur, in the district of Howrah. The victim of this robbery was said to be one Sudhamoni Devi, a well-to-do landholder. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police made local enquiries, and somehow they came to the conclusion that this was a got-up case, brought to their notice with a view to injure some relations with whom the complainants were in feud. A charge has accordingly been preferred against the brother of the lady named above. As that case is *sub judice* we will not make any comments. But there are other circumstances connected with this case, which we think we may notice without prejudice. It appears from the papers laid before us that among other things currency notes and some title-deeds were stolen. There is an authenticated list of the title-deeds. One of the missing currency notes has been traced, but the Magistrate has let off the parties to whom it was traced. We give below the order of the Magistrate:

"I believe both Arnuldin and Asgur have been concerned in passing this note: but I think it more likely that it was put into circulation through them by Bodun to bolster up the complaint of Dacoity, for instituting which he was ordered to be prosecuted than that either of these men got it from or through Dacoity. The grounds before given for disbelieving the charge of Dacoity have not been shaken. I discharge Arnuldin and Asgur.

(Sd.) A. A. WACE,
Officiating Magistrate.

Budon is the brother of the lady referred to above. Now, it so happened that the numbers of the stolen currency notes had been communicated to the Currency Office the day after the alleged dacoity, but only one note in question was traced lately. Another note for Rs. 100 was discovered with the endorsement of a saheb, but that person has not been identified. A third note has been traced and the parties concerned we are told are in jail. What strikes us as not easily intelligible is that these stolen notes should have been discovered and traced without the slightest connection of Budonchunder being traced, if he was the person who had put them into circulation, not to say that he himself has assisted in the discovery.

WE ARE requested to mention that Dr. Sircar's next lecture at the Science Association takes place on Saturday next at 3 P. M., subject, Electric Induction and Distribution of Electricity.

LOCAL.

THE PRESS AT THE TRADES' DINNER.

Mr. F. F. Wyman said; Mr. Master and Gentlemen,—In introducing to your notice the toast of the Press, I do not propose to go in any detail over ground which has so often been trodden before, or to refer at length to the origin and past history of the Press in India, the struggles and difficulties it met with, and ultimately so bravely and unsuccessfully overcome. I prefer more particularly to invite your attention to the present position and prospects of the Press—a position and prospect which cannot but prove a source of satisfaction to all well-wishers of Freedom, Advancement, and Education; and to those more immediately connected with the Press itself, a subject of much pride and congratulation. First, as to the position of the Press in India. Time was when its fervid utterances were treated as revolutionary doctrines, its advice as self-interested declamation, and its talent as merely a place-seeking display. Its utility even was barely admitted, and the then highest official in India is said to have declared that the *Exchange Gazette* was the only good and useful paper in the country. Happily all is now changed. The position now occupied by the Press in India is one of which all may be justly proud. Its utterances are now listened to with attention, its public utility is unquestioned, while in its enterprising endeavours to keep us in India *au courant* with the events occuring in the rest of the world, it is hardly second to its great brother in England itself. And if in these few years the status and position of the Press in India has been so greatly advanced, we may reasonably augur that its prospects in the future must still more rapidly and sensibly improve. We have, in fact, evidence unmistakeable of the progress that is being made, in the successful establishment of daily journals, the promotion of which would at one time have been deemed an act of madness. Calcutta can now boast of its three daily English newspapers, the North-West of a deservedly popular and highly influential daily organ, and recently the Punjab of yet another. And we have not only our English newspapers to instruct us, and to advocate public interests, but we can now boast also of our *Charivari* to amuse us, and right well he does it. Then, if we turn to the Native Press, we find that there has been not only an increase in the number and influence of the journals published, but that one of them, the *Indian Mirror*, has expanded into a full size daily broadsheet, conducted with marked ability and moderation, and evidencing the growing capacity for progression of the Native Press in India; while I may point to the recent formation of the Native Press Association as further showing the desire of Native journalists to prove worthy of the responsibilities devolving on them. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in some remarks recently made, spoke of the desirability of improvement and increase of loyalty in some of the native journals, and although His Honor's remarks were wisely made, and deserving of the attention of the Native Press, they did not apply, and were not intended, I am sure, to journals such as the *Hindoo Patriot*—a paper which reflects great credit on its conductor, and is well worthy of ranking with its English contemporaries. The members of this Association attach considerable importance to this toast, for they are personally indebted to the members of the Press for many kindnesses always freely rendered, and as non-officials, we naturally look to the Press to fight our battles, and to advocate our special interests. But in asking you to heartily join with me on this occasion, I do so on the general ground of the service the Press renders to the public at large—service which can hardly be too highly estimated. I desire to associate with this toast the names of two gentlemen. The one, by a long and able career of journalism has rendered no mean service to the public in India, and although we may not all agree with his sentiments at all times, we know and feel that he is ever animated by public spirit and devotion to public interests, as well by single-heartedness of purpose and thorough conscientiousness. I refer, I need hardly say, to Mr. Robert Knight, the Editor of the *Statesman*. The other name I would mention is that of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, a gentleman well-known to you all, and deservedly held in high estimation among us. I myself have had the pleasure of working for many years with him, and can testify to the public spirit and high motives which actuate him, and which worthily fit him to represent native public opinion (applause).

Mr. R. Knight, in acknowledging the toast, said—It was with very great reluctance, Sir that I accepted an invitation to this dinner, when I found that it was desired that I should make a speech. In the first place, it is no easy thing to speak to an audience like this once in ten years, to one's own satisfaction; and in the second place, in a small community like this, newspaper men are necessarily so much before the public, that I think they should avoid needless display of themselves, as much as they possibly can. I felt it to be my duty, however, to be here, to acknowledge the compliment you have paid the Press and Mr. Wyman's very kind expressions concerning myself, as well as I can. It is now, however, one o' clock, and as I very often try your temper I fear before you get your breakfast in the morning, it would be unpardonable for me to inflict myself upon you at any length at midnight. One of the first things that struck me upon my arrival in Calcutta, three or four years ago—indeed, it was the first thing—was the great prominence of the trades of Calcutta. I was greatly surprised by the very prominent position of the trades of the city. I was a complete stranger of course at the time, to the gentlemen around me; but I have since had the pleasure and advantage of making the personal acquaintance of many of them, and I have been greatly impressed not only with the solidity and wealth of the Calcutta trades, but with the high powers and abilities of so many of the leading men engaged therein. I was greatly struck with the public spirit of so many of these gentlemen.

There is very little public spirit, I am sorry to say, in Calcutta, as a whole. The almost total absence of it in the mercantile community is very much to be regretted, and I wish heartily that the tradesmen of the city could communicate their spirit to its merchants. As a member of the Association myself, I am here, I suppose, in the somewhat anomalous position of both host and guest, but it is as Editor of one of the Calcutta journals and representative of the Press that I have to thank you for the toast you have so warmly responded to. It is right to remember, Gentlemen, that we owe the Press to the magnanimity of the Government. It was a civilian that conferred the boon of a Free Press upon India,—the great and wise Metcalfe: and he sacrificed himself to give it. It is the fact, Gentlemen, that he sacrificed the Governor Generalship of India that he might confer complete freedom of speech upon the country—upon you and me. It is about forty years since, in this very hall, a dinner was given to that great and noble man, to commemorate what he had done for India in this matter, when he was leaving it for good. We owe the freedom of the Press to the magnanimity of this great man. In conferring this freedom upon us, we were assigned a very distinct place in the constitution of the country, and that place was one of the recognized opposition to the Government. The Press of India, Gentlemen, cannot healthfully assume any other functions, than those of a well-informed loyal opposition to the Government. I have sometimes tried to make my meaning clear by describing our functions as those of *Her Majesty's* Opposition. The Press of India must be well-informed and loyal, but we must not forget that its proper functions are still those of an Opposition The Government of the country has no other check upon it whatever. It is answerable to no one for its acts, and nothing like "representation" being possible in India, it is the first and constant duty of the Press, to criticize, and, where necessary, oppose oth Government measures and men. The fact that this is our proper function should make official men look, I think, with some allowance and with generosity upon the Press. You official gentlemen are always the "ins," we the "outs," and there should be a generous remembrance of this fact. The fourth estate is not a very strong body in India: we are in fact very weak, and official men should not be too hasty to resent our criticisms. One thing is certainly very desirable, namely, that there should be no hostile feeling between the Government and the Press. I do not know well how it came about, but it unfortunately is the fact, that down to Lord Lytton's arrival amongst us, there was a growing alienation of feeling between the Press and the Government. And I do not think it was our fault. Somehow or other, the Government had come to look upon us as enemies to the State, whom it was compelled to tolerate, but who were to be made as little influential as possible, by giving them as little information as possible upon the course of affairs. If there were time to do so, I could give you some curious incidents illustrating the complaint. We owe much in this matter to Lord Lytton. From the day almost of his arrival amongst us, there has been a steady change, and the old hostility is everywhere giving place to friendly relations. The Government generously gives us all we ask for, and I am most glad to be able to associate Mr. Eden's name with that of Lord Lytton in this respect, and to acknowledge warmly, that he also gives us generously whatever information we ask for. Nothing could be more complete than the change of attitude towards us in the present administrations, both Imperial and Local, as compared with that of its predecessors. I feel that we owe much to Lord Lytton personally in the matter, and my own strong desire is that we should give both the Imperial and Local Governments all the support we can, consistently with our office as an Opposition. If I say a word, Sir, upon politics before I sit down, I may excuse myself by the example of His Lordship the Chief Justice, and trust you will forgive me. In looking down these tables, and in presence of so many members of the Government, will you forgive my saying, that I think the line is far too sharply drawn in India, between the official and non-official bodies. It is not healthy that that line should be so broadly and markedly drawn as it is. Every one must be impressed with the great power of many of the gentlemen whom we see here to-night. Well, we take one gentleman from the mercantile community and put him into the Imperial Council; and we take one tradesman, and put him into the Local Council, and there we stop. Surely, Sir, it would be wise to go a good deal further. Why should we have not three or four merchants, and three or four of the great tradesman of Calcutta in these Councils? That they want strengthening numerically, every one feels. The exclusion of Her Majesty's Judges from these Councils, I have always regarded as a calamity; but what seems to me very desirable, is that the sharp line that is now drawn between the official and non-official bodies should give place to wiser arrangements. I suppose we all come from pretty much the same classes at home, and I cannot think it healthy that there should be the wide separation there now is between the official and non-official bodies in India, and we might do something to lessen it, I think, by opening the Councils more widely than now to the great class of non-official men such as we see here at this table. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have to thank you warmly, on behalf of the Press, for the very cordial way in which you have been pleased to respond to the toast (applause).

The Honorable Kristodas Pal said: Master, Wardens and Gentlemen,—On behalf of myself and my brethern of the Native Press, I thank you most heartily for the enthusiasm with which you have drunk this toast, and my friend the proposer for the honor he has done by coupling my name with it, and for the very flattering terms in which he has kindly spoken of me. By a beneficent dispensation of Providence, England and India have been united in a happy bond, no less for the good of the governing country than for that of its distant dependency, and our auspicious meeting to-night is a symbol of that union. It is a common saying, union is strength, and in India the union of the two races is the essence of social and political life. In the varied occupations of every-day existence, neither the Indian nor the European in this country can fight the battle of life without mutual aid, mutual co-operation, and mutual sympathy (Cheers). The Europeans sojourning in this land are but a handful of men compared with the teeming millions, who are the children of the soil, and at every step they take they stand in need of Indian help (hear, hear). The merchant supplying the wants of one part of the world with the products of another; the manufacturer employing skill and industry; the tradesman ministering to material convenience and comfort; the law-giver making laws; the lawyer interpreting them, and the judge administering them; the magistrate maintaining peace and order; the soldier, protecting the country from foreign aggression and internal commotion, and the statesman steering the vessel of the State, all, all I say, in their respective spheres, want the help and co-operation of those amongst whom their lot is cast (Cheers). In the same way the Indian is dependent upon the European. It is the European who, by opening out new fields of enterprize and industry, contributes to the means of his subsistence, who brings the fabrics, which clothe him, who pours into his mind the treasures of knowledge, which makes him feel that he is a man and a brother, who gives him the law which protects his person and property, who preserves peace and tranquillity and thus enables him to pursue his avocations with profit and success, and who, above all, by precept, as well as by example, teaches him the higher aims of life, manliness, self-reliance, and independence. (Cheers). The destinies of the two are also bound up with those of each other. India is the glory of England, and England the strength of India. (Hear, hear). England cannot now withdraw from India without darkening the halo which surrounds her, and India cannot suffer the separation without a pause to that quickening impulse, which has revived her national life and resuscitated her national energy. (Cheers). The union of the two is thus essential to their mutual existence, and what could be a nobler sight than to see the children of both, recognising their mutual relationship, forget the differences of race, religion, and feeling, and work in harmony and sympathy for mutual good and happiness? (Hear, hear). So far as this annual reunion of the Trades' Association serves to tie the representatives of the two classes in a bond of social friendship and civic amity, I look upon it as a moral force of the highest value. (Cheers)

Gentlemen, addressing as I do a company of Englishmen, with whom freedom of speech and writing is their birth-right, I need not expatiate on the advantages of a Free Press. In

this country the Government by reason of its peculiar position is despotic; but it is a despotism tempered—not by red tape, telegram or telephone as humorously remarked by my friend, Mr. Mackenzie (laughter)—but by public opinion, and the Press is the exponent of that opinion. (Hear, hear). According to the estimates of various speakers to-night, our Councils may be shams, our Municipal committees may be shams, but our Press, I make bold to say, *is not* a sham. (Cheers). The Indian Press, both Europeans and Native, is a living reality. There may be those, as my friend Mr. Knight said, who may chose to argue that there is no such thing as public opinion in India, and who are perhaps not slow to repress it if they can, but the public in India do think, do feel, and do speak as the public in other civilized countries, and if the Press is not strong, it is not because the cause it advocates is weak, the principles it enunciates are weak, the thoughts and feelings it gives utterance to are weak, but because the sympathy it receives from the powers that be is neither sufficient nor strong. The Press in this country has always had an uphill work. It won its freedom by battling long, bravely and fiercely with inveterate prejudices, unbending exclusiveness, and ruthless intolerance. But it has steadily made its way, and held its own. Time was, as remarked by my friend Mr. Wyman, when Indian journalism was looked down upon as a degrading calling, when knights of the quill—I hope my friend who has preceded me will not consider this as a pin upon him—(laughter)—were hunted out as so many pariahs of Indian society, but a better day has dawned upon us. Few there are, I do not hesitate to say, who would now dare deny the just claims of the leaders of the Press. (Cheers). Some of the ornaments of the Indian Press have come from the ranks of the great services, which rule the destinies of the country. I am glad to be able to say that our humble efforts to represent public opinion have not been without some reward; if the Press constitutes the Fourth Estate in the United Kingdom, the Indian Press after years of toil and trouble, has come to be recognised as an Ally of the State in the good government of the country (Hear, hear.) Under the auspices of the noble statesman, now at the head of the Government, himself a *chevalier le plume*, and an hereditary champion of letters, the relationship of the Government with the Press, as has been already remarked by Mr. Knight, has been placed on a far more satisfactory footing than before. To that august assembly of proconsuls, princes and nobles of the land at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, when the auspicious event of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen was celebrated, his Lordship did not hesitate to invite the humble scribes of the Press as his own guests. (Hear, Hear.) Since then, seeing that the Press cannot circulate the truth unless it knows the truth, his Lordship has made special arrangments under the direction of a well-known laborer in the field of journalism, to place at the disposal of the leading journals of the country early information and important papers about State matters. I hope the generous spirit, which has dictated this alliance between the Government and the Press, will pervade the whole ruling body throughout the country, and that the paid servants of the Crown will co-operate with its unpaid servants, the conductors of the Press, in advancing the common cause—I mean the good of the people. (cheers.)

One word more. In the general prosperity which has attended the Indian Press, and which has been so well described by my friend, Mr. Wyman, the Native Press has been a humble participator. Compare its position and prospects twenty years ago with the same to-day, and I believe you will allow that it has made a rapid and cheering advance—advance in number, strength, knowledge, character, tone and influence. It has certainly faults, of which I am fully conscious, but time, example, and friendliness will correct them. (Hear, hear). Human nature is human nature all the world over, and it is no wonder that when the self-love of men, whether in power or otherwise, is wounded, they should smart or grow restive. Hence it is, I am afraid, that the Native Press is now and then sharply criticized, but I do not complain of this; I think that those who are accustomed to hit ought not to complain when they are hitted back (laughter), for criticism is always healthful; let it be fair, reasonable, just, and if you like generous criticism. A handsome testimony to the usefulness and influence of the Native Press has just come from a gentleman, whom we all respect, I allude to Sir James Stephen. In his second letter to the *Times* in reply to Mr. Bright, Sir James says: 'I have known numerous cases in which statements in native papers led to enquiry, and several in which they influenced legislation. To my own personal knowledge various sections in particular Acts were inserted in consequence of articles in native papers." In the field of journalism as in other walks of life, the Indian, as well as the European, as I have said at the outset, need each other's co-operation and sympathy. I am glad to see that a spirit of mutual co-operation is springing up among the members of the European and the Native Press, and I hope it will go on and strengthen. (Hear, hear). The progress of the Native Press is a proud monument of English civilization in the East: and if no unkind hand cuts it short, it is destined to prove a mighty regenerator of India. (Hear, hear). It is now our turn to borrow from you the light that travelled from the East to the West; spare it not, stint it not, shut it not from us! (Loud and continued cheers.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook, London...	18	2	0.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India	11	8	0
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,, Kebalkrishna Dutt, Baghati	10	0	0
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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January*, 30, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr H. L. Harrison, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th instant.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kalibur Mookerjee is temporarily appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, and to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Moulvi Ameerooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Baboo Jogeshur Mookerjee, M.A. B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th February 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Mofizuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is allowed leave for three months under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Rameezuddin, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, having resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd July 1877, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th June last, is cancelled.

The services of Moulvi Syed Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on the special duty of inquiring into the details of excise administration in Chumparun and certain other districts in Behar.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Sungoo sub-division, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the sudder station of the Chittagong district.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division, of that district.

Baboo Protap Narain Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad division of the Burdwan district, is appointed to have charge of the Culna division of that district, *vice* Baboo Ram Coomar Bose, deceased.

Mr. Anandaram Barooah, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Culna division of the Burdwan district, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad division of that district.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th instant, is posted to the sudder station of the Shahabad district.

The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. B. Wood, Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days from the 21st instant, under Section 24 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. T. Le-Hardy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the district of Noakholly.

Mr. E. E. Lowis, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed furlough for ten months under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for twenty days, with effect from the 19th February next, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. Beames, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, on leave, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th March next.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, or until further orders.

Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., Inspector of Schools, Western and Behar Circles, is promoted to the second class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee will continue to act until further orders in the first class of the Educational Service.

Mr. J. F. Rowe, M.A., Officiating Principal, Krishnaghar College, is promoted to the third class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., Officiating Principal, Hooghly College, is appointed to act until further orders in the second class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date of Mr. A. Ewbank's departure on furlough.

Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Professor Patna College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the third class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. W. Griffiths.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Jeebun Kristo Chatterjee, Moonsif of Nemal, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore and Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Jeelun Kristo Chatterjee is vested, under Section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The promotions of the following Moonsifs are sanctioned:—

Baboo Anglore Nath Ghose, B.L., Moonsif of Gurbetta, in Midnapore, *vice* Baboo Chunder Coomar Mitter, Moonsif of Kureemgunge, in Sylhet, deceased.

Baboo Raj Chunder Sandyal, Moonsif of Tumlook, in Midnapore, *vice* Mothoora Nath Ghose, Second Moonsif of Comillah, removed.

Baboo Kristo Dhone Chowdry, Moonsif of Hathazaree, in Chittagong, *vice* Baboo Anghore Nath Ghose.

Baboo Anantaram Ghose, B.L., Moonsif of Atia, in Mymensingh, *vice* Baboo Raj Chunder Sandyal.

Baboo Doorga Churn Sen, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Burrisal, in Backergunge, is appointed to be a Moonsif of the 3rd grade, *vice* Baboo Anantaram Ghose. Baboo Doorga Churn Sen is confirmed in his present acting appointment.

Baboo Aswini Coomar Guhoo, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Kureemgunge, in Sylhet, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Nil Madhub Samanto, Officiating Moonsif of Putneeollah, in Dinagepore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE OUT VERY SHORTLY.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT 1877,
(Act I. of 1877.)

With copious Notes and an elaborate Index, together with an Appendix containing the Objects and Reasons as stated by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in introducing the Bill in Council.

By MAHENDRACHANDRA MITTRA, M.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Judge's Court, Hooghly.

WANTED.—The management of large Zemindaries by an English gentleman of sixteen years experience. First class testimonials. Apply, Z. Z. care Printer.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Office of Superintendent of Works North Division N. B. S. Railways, Saidpur an Estimator, who can draw neatly and take out quantities from plans of buildings with accuracy and despatch.

Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Applications for the post with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Superintendent of Works, Saidpur.

WM. B. CASTER, C.E.,
Supdt. of Works Northern Divn.
Saidpur, 30th January, 1878.

Notice.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta for the supply of Stone and Jhammah metals for the repairs of roads for the season 1878-79.

Tenders to specify the rates for *Indigenous* stone, *Imported* stone (*Bombay Melbourne or Mauritius only*) and *Jhammah Metals* broken and stacked on the road sides where required.

The stone metal whether Indigenous or Imported to be of uniform quality broken to pass through a ring of 1½" diameter.

Jhammah metal to be of the best quality, containing not less than 70 per cent. of sound heavy Jhammah the remainder to be well burnt hard dark brick. All amah metal and light porous Jhammah to be picked out before measurement.

Separate rates for consolidation, and completion including binding material to be submittad. Also for carting stone metal supplied by the Commissioners from their depots to the road side and stacking the same.

Each item of works to be separately tendered for, the Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any item tendered.

The following are the approximate quantities of metal required in each Ward.

	JHAMMA METAL. For annual repairs.	For partial repairs.	Total	STONE METAL. For annual repairs.	For partial repairs.	Total
Ward No. 1	22,430	12,000	34,430	23,481	1,000	
Do No. 2	39,060	11,000	50,060	20,430	2 500	
Do. No. 3	48,695	11,000	59,695	,,	800	
Do. No. 4	35 320	8,000	43,320	20,033	1,200	
Do. No. 5	72,992	16 000	88,993	18,000	2,000	
Do. No. 6	65,062	12 000	77,062	,,	1,5 0	
Total c ft.	28,3,559	7,0000	3,53,559	81,9,41	9,000	90,941

All further information can be obtained on application to the supervisor, at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 12 A.M. and 5 P. M.,

Each Tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, in *whole* currency notes.

Tenders will be received till noon on the 14th February 1878.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioner,
Alipore, dated 31st January 1878.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 6th February 1878 for supply of 13200 c. ft. of broken ship's ballast Stone Metal on the 8th mile Baripore Road near Gurrea.

Detailed informations on the subject can be obtained by calling at the office of the undersigned daily between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

RADHICA PERSAD MOOKERJEA, C. E.
Executive Engineer, District 24-Pergunnahs, Road Cess Works.

Alipore, the 31st January 1878.

WANTED.

For the Reformatory School about to be opened at Alipore.

A Writer Salary Rs. 60 Per mensem.
A Head Master „ 50 „
A Second Do. „ 25 „
A Third Do. „ 20 „

The writer must have had experience of official work and be a good accountant. The Head Master must be well acquainted with English and Bengali, and the second and third masters must know Urdu and Hindi. Applications for these appointment should be addressed to the President of the Reformatory School Board, Alipore, and will be received up to the 7th instant.

J. LYNCH,
Vice President, Reformatory School Board.
Alipore, 1st February 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The above line is now open for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from Porada on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Jalpaiguri, with a steam ferry across the Ganges between Damookdeah and Sara.

Mail trains leave Sealdah daily at 11 A. M. and arrive at Jalpaiguri at 6-45 A. M. the following day. The down mail trains leave Jalpaiguri at 4-50 P. M. daily arriving in Calcutta at 1-20 P. M.

For further information see time tables.

Refreshments are to be had on the Steamer, at Parbatipur, Saidpur, and Jalpaiguri, at the first and last named places there are Dak Bungalows.

Palki and Poney daks to Silligoree, Kurseong and Darjeeling, can be secured on application to the Calcutta and Darjeeling Carrying Company, Jalpaiguri.

Applications for reserved accomodation and further information should be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, Saidpur.

JAMES F. LINDSAY, MAJOR R. E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

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Sketch of the Official career of The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, cloth bound, with PHOTOGRAPH.

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Apply to Babu Kally Prosono Dey, No. 32, Kally Dass Singha's Lane, Mirzapore, Calcutta, or to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.

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Amount already advertised				Rs. 1,27,479	10 11
Per Managing Proprietor of the Englishman.					
Baboo Ronendro Nath Banerjee ...	...	100	0 0		
„ C. C. Ghose and friends ...	...	20	0 0		
Disinterested Sympathy ...		10	0 0	130	0 0
Per Depy. Magte. of Diamond Harbour.					
Sashi Bhusan Chatterjee ...		10	0 0		
Golam Hossein Laskar, Mohanpur ...	...	10	0 0		
DigambarMazumdar, Chandpala ...	...	10	0 0		
Mati Lal Singha ...		10	0 0		
Mathurapur Thannah ...		5	0 0		
Bhelu Khan Jemadar, Hogla		20	0 0		
Bhaktaram Sikdar ...		5	0 0		
Haranath Datta, Hateegunge ...	...	25	0 0		
Head Master, Hateegunge School ...	...	5	0 0		
Gopal Chandra Roy, Chanda		5	0 0		
Hem Chandra Banerjea ...		10	0 0		
Kedar Nath Bose ...		10	0 0		
Probodh Chandra Datta ...		10	0 0		
Braja Mohan Datta ...		5	0 0		
Mothura Mohan Sirkar, Bomnagar ...	...	20	0 0		
Khetra Mohan Chatterjea.		5	0 0		
Radha Roman Ghosh ...		5	0 0		
Tasaruddi Mulla, Nainan...		5	0 0		
Matiulla Mallik, do. ...		5	0 0		
Parvati Charan Chowdhuri, Khari ...	...	5	0 0		
Brindavan Chandra Bose, Kristarampur ...		5	0 0		
Baptist Mission congregation through Jacob Mandal, Khari ...	...	20	0 6		
Through Kailas Chandra Haldar, do:...		9	8 0		
Hara Prosad Roy Choudhuri, Patdah ...	...	50	0 0		
Madhav Chandra Ghosal, Kasinagur ...	...	5	0 0		
Khetra Mohan Mitra, do. ...		5	0 0		
Asdani Baidya, Gungadharpur ...	...	5	0 0		
Through Chand Chowdhry, Sub-inspector of Bankipur		9	14 0		
Rajani Nath Ghosh ...		5	0 0		
Mathurapur Station ...		11	0 0		
Naimuddi Akhan, Bankipur		5	0 0		
Madhoo Mulla Naina ...		5	0 0		
Bhelu Sheikh, Belaria ...		16	0 0		
Kasimuddi Mulla, Mullarchak ...	...	8	0 0		
Nesarali Dhali, Belandarpur		5	0 0		
Haji Mohamad Ramjan Laskar, Belaria ...		75	0 0		
Samsher Mallik, Nainan ...		5	0 0		
Abbas Mullik, do. ...		5	0 0		
Mohavat Mallik, do. ...		10	0 0		
Panaulla Mallik, do. ...		10	0 0		
113 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each ...	...	165	4 0		
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		620	0 0		
Deduct one bad coin ...		1	0 0	619	0 0
Per Dy. Magte., Tumlook Sub-Divn. Midnapore.					
Baboo Luchmun Prosad Gurg, Zemindar of Maisodal, Gurkomulpore ...		150	0 0		
„ Mothooranath Das, Gurkomulpore ...		5	0 0		
„ Nobin Chandra Mitter, ditto ...	...	5	0 0		
„ Indro Narain Prodhan Baishunachuck ...		50	0 0		
Koyal of Kukrahati Hat, Kukrahati ...	...	50	0 0		
Baboo Gopal Krishna Das, Tajnagor ...	...	10	0 0		
„ Nobin Krishna Dhara, Krishnagar ...		5	0 0		
„ Mohesh Chandra Kotal, Natpatiya ...		5	0 0		
„ Komal Lochun Mundle, Aranganagor ...		5	0 0		
„ Rajib Lochun Mundle, Bhagyhantapore ...		5	0 0		
„ Prankristo Mundle, Krishennagar ...		5	0 0		
„ Joynarain Misser, do...		5	0 0		
„ Nundo Koomar Dutt, Bhupatinagor ...		5	0 0		
„ Ram Charun Bhina, ditto ...	...	10	0 0		
„ Taraprosad Ponda, Basulia ...	...	5	0 0		
„ Dwarka Nath Audhicari, Guyaherria ...		5	0 0		
„ Khem Chand Mundle, Kalipur ...	...	10	0 0		
„ Rudro Narain Pati, Nandarampur ...		5	0 0		
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„ Panchanon Das Bishuramchuck ...		5	0 0		
„ Kenaram Pramanick, Borghasipur ...		5	0 0		
„ Bissn Nath Bhuttacharja, Kismut Dhariaghata ...	...	5	0 0		
Auckhoyram Bera, Pitamburchuck ...	...	10	0 0		
Dwarka Nath Guchiah ...		5	0 0		
Prosad Pramanick, Bar Dharryaghata ...		5	0 0		
Akhoy Chandra Pramanick, Ramsundurchuck ...		5	0 0		
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Below Rs. 5 ...	...	395	0 0		
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Per Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan ...	...			222	0 0
C. H. Reynolds, Esq., per Revd. Father Lafont ...				20	0 0
Mrs. M. Stone, Canada ...				50	0 0
Per Depy. Commr. Gonda...				29	2 0
Per Depy. Commr. Sonthal Pergunnahs...	...			258	4 6
				Rs. 1,28,874	9 11

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 2nd February, 1878.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

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HINDU MEDICAL HALL
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C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah.*
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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Lists of the Native Princes and Chiefs of India,

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OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.

FOR £5,000,000 STERLING,

IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20. £50, £100, £500, AND £1.000 EACH.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.

THE FIRST COUPON WILL BE PAYABLE ON 10th APRIL, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK.

Payable £ 5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ One month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable after the Subscription Price has been paid be exchanged for the Certificates signed by delegates, of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subscription.

This Loan (which is issued under the authority of an Imperial Firman and with the assent of the Chamber of Deputies) is exceptional both in its object and in the nature of its security.

The object is to furnish funds to the Turkish Government to aid in the defence of the Ottoman Empire.

The security for the payment of the interest on, and the repayment of the principal of the Loan, is the absolute assignment, (declared by the Imperial Firman to be irrevocable,) to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Bankers, London, as Trustees for the Certificate holders, of the annual sum of £280,622 18s. 4d., part of the Tribute payable by the Khedive of Egypt to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, which Tribute forms the first charge upon the Egyptian Revenues. The annuity thus assigned originally formed part of the security appropriated to the Turkish Loans of 1854 and 1871, but has been recently released upon terms agreed between the Representatives of the Bondholders of those Loans and the Imperial Ottoman Government.

The assignment of the above amount of £280,622 18s. 4d. has been formally recognised by His Highness the Khedive, who has entered into a written engagement for himself and his successors with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. to make due payment to them of the annuity by agreed instalments until the Loan is extinguished, and that House has undertaken to distribute the sums so received by it in accordance with the Deed of Declaration of Trust which has been executed, for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and the redemption of the Certificates.

The redemption of the Loan will be effected by the application every half year of a sum of £12,500 (part of the annuity of £280,622 18s. 4d.), together with a sum equal to half a year's interest on the Stock from time to time redeemed, by purchases by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, when they can be effected under the nominal amount of the Certificates, and by half-yearly drawings for repayment at par, when such purchases cannot be effected.

The amount of Interest coupons not presented for payment within five years of their due date, and of Certificates drawn for redemption not presented for payment within ten years of their becoming payable, will be added to the funds available for redemption of the Loan.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on any instalment in arrear, and in default of its payment at the due date, all payments previously made will be liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Where no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full, and if the Stock allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus of the amount so paid will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

A translation of the Imperial Firman, a copy of the Engagement of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. and of the Declaration of Trust, can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co., 60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C. Copies of the Firman and Engagement and an extract from the Declaration of Trust can be seen at the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Meadow Street, Bombay agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the London Agency of the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, 26, Throgmorton Street, and subscriptions received on its behalf by Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., 67, Lombard Street.

Subscription Lists will also be opened at the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Constantinople, and the Bank's Agencies in Alexandria and Paris, also in Vienna, Amsterdam, Pesth, Frankfort, India and New York.

Subscriptions will be received on behalf of the Imperial Ottoman Bank by their correspondents in India the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China at its several Branches at Bombay, Calcutta & Madras.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. BIRCHAM & Co.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

LONDON AGENCY OF THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
26, *Throgmorton Street,*
8th December, 1877.

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T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot..... As.		12	Re. 1				1-4
Gallons Water, per minute..	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute.	12,	15,	18,	20,

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet, We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pumps, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigatating by Hand-power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 2 feet.

Indian Rubber Suction Hose .. Rs. 130 each

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1½' delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

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No. 115, 6 inches, 6 feet 6 inches under &c.,

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gals ... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart with Pump, and Rubber Suction Hose attached ... Rs. 350 0

T E. T. & Co. have also always in stock Patent. Centrifugal Appold Pumps, Chain Pumps, well Engines and Fire Engines.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR, SPECIFIC FOR CHERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash
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G. HAASE, M.D.

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CALCUTTA.

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From the 11th to the 25th March,
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Allahabad, Laurie's Station Hotel
From the 10th to the 20th April.
Consultation fee Rupees ... 16 0 0

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A household remedy in the form of an agreeable, safe and invigorating Beverage, for preventing and curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Constipation, Sea-sickness, Impure Blood, Skin-eruptions, and all Liver Complaints.

Its occasional use is the best means of preventing Fevers.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash ; Rs. 2-8 credit.

Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness or Overwork, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, is attested by a remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash ; Rs. 2 credit.

Hardy's Brompton Cough Specific.

A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, HoopingCough, Bronchitis, and Loss of Voice.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-4 cash ; Re. 1-8 credit.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

1st size, Price, Re. 1 cash ; Re. 1-4 credit.
2nd " " " 2 " " 2-8 "

Keating's Pectoral Cough Lozenges.

These Lozenges greatly assist in removing the oppression and difficulty of Breathing, attendant upon Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, by promoting that gentle Expectoration which affords relief in Coughs and other affections of the Chest and Lungs.

N. B. —These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any preparation of that Drug.

Sold in bottles, at Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8 cash.
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Cigarettes of Cannabis Indica.

For the instantaneous relief of Asthma, Spasmodic Cough, and painful diseases of the chest.

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Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment.

Known to the public upwards of 200 years as a certain cure for Inflamed Eyes, Weak Sight, Sore Eyes Scorbutic Eruptions, Piles, Bruises, &c.

Price, per pot, Rs. 2.

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CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

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SOLICITORS,
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No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.

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☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it.

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Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, General Stamp Act, Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code of Civil Procedure, amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 6, Packing and postage Re. 1.

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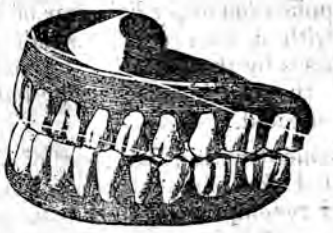
J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists, Calcutta"

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives ; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

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